REGD. NO. B. 1035

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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 128 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

SOVIET TROOPS FIRE ON MANCHU STEAMER

Moscow Explains Cause Of Action

WARNING IGNORED

Incidents In Far East Likely To Create Grave Crisis

HARBIN, May 30.

A serious international situation is likely to result from the alleged recent systematic firing by Soviet troops on the Manchukuo shipping, using the Amur river which constitutes the frontier line. In addition two such cases a few days ago, two more are reported to have occurred to-day when steamers proceeding to and from Taheio were subjected to a fussillade from the Russian bank when signals "heave to" was ignored.

Eight Soviet gun boats were concentrated at Blagoveschensk opposite Taheiho.

MOSCOW EXPLAINS

The Soviet version is that Soviet troops early in the week fired warning shots on a Manchukuo steamer steaming six yards from the Russian shore which thereupon made for Sakhalien.

The following day the Manchukuo steamer entered the Fstuary of the Saya river in Russian territory and steamed nearly a mile and about thirtyfive yards from the shore during which it took a series of photographs.

The steamer ignored the warning shots whereupon one direct aim was levelled whereupon the vessel reversed its course and made for Sakhalien.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Motion Balloted For Discussion In U. P. Council

NAINITAL, May 30.

A resolution recommending to Government immediately to release all political prisoners not convicted of offences involving violence and to withdraw the application of the Special Powers Act No. 14 of 1932 proposed by Thakkur Rampal Singh was successful in the ballot held yesterday for non-official business on the first three days of the U. P. Legislative Council session commencing at Nainital on 14th June.

Other resolutions relate to the rent and revenue remissions in U.P. and seek to obtain greater relief.

Another resolution recommends that liberal grants-in-aid be given to Municipalities for the purpose of providing better housing accommodation for the depressed classes in general and to sweepers in particular.—A.P.

Ahmedabad's Sympathy With Bombay Strikers

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

Sympathy with the mill operatives on strike in Bombay was expressed at a public meeting of citizens held this evening, Mr. Jivanlal Diwan, a prominent Congressman, presiding. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the extraordinary measures adopted by the Government against the strikers including heavy sentences imposed on the labour leaders like Randive and others. The meeting opined that such sentences were a direct blow on trade union activities and urged national and international trade unions to bring pressure to bear on Government to release those labour leaders. The meeting also called upon the citizens to help the strikers in Bombay.—A.P.

BOMBAY CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

A. I. C. C. Notifies Change In Procedure

MADRAS, May 30.

The office of the A.I.C.C. has issued a circular to all Provincial Congress offices about organising immediately Taluk, District and Provincial Sabhas as also the election of Congress Committees.

The circular orders the election of the A.I.C.C. members taking place before August 31, as also nomination of Congress President ship by new provincial committee.

The circular further states that this year, the old practice of first obtaining nominations from provincial committees and then sending back consolidated list of nominated persons to the provinces for election by them of somebody out of that list has been suspended for want of time.

On the contrary, this year the nominations sent by the provinces once are final.—United Press.

GERMAN GOVT'S LATEST BAN

Oil, Fruits And Seeds Not To Be Purchased Abroad

BERLIN, May 30.

The Government has temporarily prohibited the purchase abroad of oil fruits and oil-seeds which presumably includes linseed oil, ground nuts and soya beans.—Reuter.

VILLUPURAN, May 30.

Information has been received of the derailment of a passenger train on the Villupuram-Trichy chord line. It is stated that while the train was running between Vriddhachalam and Puvanur stations, there was a heavy storm as a result of which the engine derailed and two adjacent coaches capsized. No loss of life is reported, but four persons were slightly injured.—A.P.

SATISFACTORY TO BRITAIN

Butler On India Textile Amendment Act

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Chorlton who drew attention to the effect on Lancashire of the alteration of class 158 J. under the India Textile Amendment Act 1934 Mr. Butler said that the Act as a whole was satisfactory to Britain. Representations on the point to which Mr. Chorlton referred were unsuccessfully made to the Government of India by the British Government but Sir Samuel Hoare did not overlook the fact that Britain enjoys a preferential advantage of 10 per cent. on this head which was a gain compared to the position until recently.—Reuter.

(Class 158 J. refers to certain classes of cotton goods including satins, velveteens.)

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

15th Meeting Held

LONDON, May 30.

The Committee of Privileges held its 15th meeting this afternoon, the only absentee being Sir Herbert Samuel who is in Palestine.—Reuter.

CITY PREPARES FOR MAHATMA

Reception Committee Meeting To-day

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh have constituted a Reception Committee to make arrangements for according a fitting and cordial reception to Mahatma Gandhi.

The first meeting of this Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE

Kings Ford-Smith Enters American Machine

MELBOURNE, May 30.

Kingsford-Smith has entered an American Lockheel Altair machine for England-Australia air race. The machine is capable of 226 miles per hour.—Reuter.

Mr. Gadgil Released

JUBBULPORE, May 30.

Mr N. V. Gadgil, a member of the All India Congress Committee was released this morning from the Seoni jail after finishing his terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

French Attack On British Plan

M. Barthon's Speech Creates Sensation At Geneva

GENEVA May 30.

Profound sensation was created at the Disarmament Conference by the speech of M. Barthou who was extremely critical of Sir John Simon and the British case. He said that it was easy to do better regarding security than the provisions in the British memorandum and declared that France was strictly observing the Anglo-French agreement of 1925 prohibiting the export of arms and war material.

(Apparently the allusion is to the British sales of aeroplane engines to Germany which the British Government recently explained related to purely commercial transaction.)

Finally he claimed that the French plan of 1|1 offered all the elements of disarmament that the General Commission could desire within the compass of security.

The general opinion in the lobbies is that the tone of M. Barthou's speech has shattered any possibility of an Anglo-French understanding.—Reuter.

SIMON'S REPLY TO SOVIET PROPOSAL

Need For Realistic Advance

GENEVA, May 30.

The conclusion of immediate protocols combining the agreements already reached with the essential new concessions was urged by Sir John Simon in his speech at the Disarmament Conference suggesting three, namely, Chemical Warfare, Budgetary Publication and Establishment of Permanent Disarmament Commission, Sir John Simon denounced the policy of marking time and simply talking.

It was futile to transform the Disarmament Conference into a Commission for devising pacts of security. It was necessary to make some realistic advance. He held that the best chance of agreement was still afforded by the British Draft Convention as notified by the Memorandum of January 29. He added that the Memorandum prepared by the Danish, Spanish, Norwegian and Swiss delegates closely accorded the British Memorandum.—Reuter.

ARMS EMBARGO

League Telegrams To 10 States

GENEVA, May 30.

The Council of the League has decided to send telegrams to about ten Governments which have not yet replied to the arms embargo proposal in respect of the Paraguay-Bolivia hostilities. Germany has hitherto not replied.—Reuter.

WAR THREAT WITHDRAWN

League's Hint Of Exclusion Tells On Paraguay

GENEVA, May 30.

Paraguary has withdrawn the threat, to abandon civilized methods of warfare against Bolivia following the admonitory telegram from the President of the League Council. It is understood that the decision was influenced by the hint that Paraguay might be excluded from the League if she persisted in the threat.—Reuter.

30 PERSONS MISSING

Disastrous Fire Burns Down Entire Andhra Village

GUDIVADA, May 30.

In connection with the disastrous fire which broke out in the village of Surampalli on the Bezwada-Ellore line, further details received show that the entire village was destroyed and that the tote loss amounts to several lakhs.

One report says that about thirty persons are missing, but this lacks confirmation. A woman in attempting to save her jewellery, was caught in the flames and burnt to death.

A large number of people both poor and rich have been rendered homeless.—A.P.

NEPALESE ORDER FOR KING

Picturesque Ceremony In Buckingham ..... Palace

LONDON, May 30.

The Nepalese mission headed by General Shumshere Jung drove from Hyde Park Square to Buckingham Palace in semi-state closed landaus with royal coachmen and footmen in scarlet liveries when visited the Palace this morning to present to H. M. King George with the order of "Rajanya," General ShumsherJe Jung wore Nepalese uniform. The King who also was in full dress military uniform received the mission in the State apartments on the ground floor of the Palace. Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Hanbury-Williams were in attendance when General Shumshere Jung invested the King with the order insignia where of consist of a star of silver and gold bearing in the centerpiece Nepalese emblems of sun and moon crossed with kukris in diamonds.

STOP PRESS

CYCLONE HAVOC.

RAJSHAHI, May 30.

A severe cyclone passed over the Western portion of Sadar sub-division on Saturday last resulting in the death of one and injury to large numbers. Two of the latter are in a precarious condition. Lalitnagar Leprosy Hospital and Rajshahi District Board were completely demolished. Railway buildings at Lalitnagar Khetur Road, Sitali and Stations at Abdulpur, Nawabgunj Railway, have been severely affected. Gangdut Khetur Road station was demolished.—A.P.

DERBY PROSPECTS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 30.

With the final acceptance for Derby, interest is growing daily. To-day Colombo in a brilliant mile-and-half gallop out-stripped its companions. No Derby favourite ever had better credentials Gordon Richard and Steve Donoghue who have not yet chosen their mounts have the choice of Lozingaro, Medieval Knight or Easton. It is thought that Richards who has the first choice to take Lozingaro or Easton with trainer Butters has Umidwar, Badruddin, Achtenan, Alishah—all entered.

Strong foreign competition is expected, apart from the French bred Easton who was purchased by Woolavington after finishing the second in 2,000 guineas. Admiral Drake which came second in the French 2,000 is carrying much French money. The Irish owned Rathmore and American owned Bondsman also are well backed recently though the former has never been placed. The Course is hard as iron and is likely to be the hardest despite the fact that it has been treated to 160 tons of peat.

Government Float New Loan

3-1/2 PER CENT 1947-50

Terms Not Attractive, But Will Be Fully Subscribed

("Chronicle" Special.)

The Government of India have announced 3½ per cent loan 1947-50, issued at Rs. 98-8-0 per cent, repayble at par, not earlier than 1947 and not later than 1950.

The Government of India have to meet the following obligations in the near future:—

19 1|2 CRORES MATURING ON AUGUST 16.

13 CRORES MATURING ON SEPTEMBER 15.

Thus the new issue practically amounts to a conversion loan. In fact, the market anticipated the loan on the terms issued.

Financial circles are unanimous that the loan will be fully subscribed in view of the cheap money market, though the terms are not very attractive.

WILL BE FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Jamnadas Morarji said:—

"The net yield of the new loan, including redemption works out at 3.62, and the current yield is 3.55. This is not an attractive proposition to the investors, because they as a rule, prefer short-dated loans. Nevertheless, the loan will be fully subscribed, owing to the absence of attractive fields of investment. The effect on the market will be 3 1|2 per cent will go up by a couple of annas only."

TERMS OF NEW LOAN

SIMLA, May 31.

Subscriptions for a further issue of 3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50, will be received from the 5th June 1934. Subscriptions may be in the form of cash, treasury bills, 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934, or 4 per cent. Loan, 1934-37. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions amount to approximately Rs. 32 crores (nominal value), and in any case, not later than the 20th June 1934.

DATE OF REPAYMENT.

If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 15th November 1950, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan or any part of it, at par, on or after the 15th November 1947, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

ISSUE PRICE.

The price of this year's issue will be Rs. 98 As 8 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

INTEREST.

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the 15th November 1934. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th November 1934, inclusive, will be paid at the time of issue of the new securities, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the loan.

CONVERSION TERMS.

4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934, and 4 per cent. Loan, 1934-37, will be accepted in subscription to the 3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50, as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 nominal of the securities tendered. If the cash value of the bonds or loan tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of new securities, the amount by which the value of the bonds or loan tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

In addition to the advance interest payable interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the 4 per cent. Loan, 1934-37, up to the end of July, 1934, on the bonds or loan accepted for conversion, will be paid in cash at

(Continued on page 4.)

POLICE LOCK UP BENGAL T. U. C. OFFICE

Raid Press And Seize Congress Socialist Leaflets

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The house of Dr. C. Banerjee, President of the Bengal Branch of the Congress Socialist Party was searched this morning by the Special Branch Police, as a sequel whereto several copies of manifestoes relating to the All-India Trade Union Congress and the All-India Congress Socialist Party were se ized.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The office of Bengal Branch of All-India Trade Union Congress was raided by the police to-day and all literature relating to Trade Union movement was seized. The office itself was locked up by the police and placed in charge of them. It may be stated that there was no prohibitary notification against this body so far.

In this connection the Sree Saraswati Press where the leaflets of the trade unionists and the newly formed Congress Socialist Party were used to be printed was also searched and some papers were taken away.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Man Who Murdered Old Lady At Croydon

LONDON, May 30.

Leslie Martin who was sentenced to death for the murder of an old lady at Croydon has been reprieved and his sentence commuted to penal eervitude.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

Wanted—For The Municipal Anglo-Urdu School, Kurla, an experienced Urdu-knowing Muslim Graduate for the post of first assistant teacher on the graded salary of Rs. 50-4-70 Bar Rs. 90 plus house-rent allowance Rs. 8 p.m. Candidate with teaching and sports experience will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 7th June, 1934. The successful candidate will have to appear for S.T.C. or B.T. examination, if he is not already so qualified. Sheikh Valimohamed Vazirmohamed, Chairman, Standing Committee, Kurla City Municipality. (8471).

Wanted—A Lady Graduate (B.A. or G.A.) for Mahilavidyalaya. Apply stating terms to the Secretary, Ratnagiri Education Society, Ratnagiri. (2462).

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd., Secretary for Bombay Branch. Salary Rs. 200|300 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security Rs. 2,000|3,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8416).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced Graduate school teacher is willing to give tuition to sixth standard student in English, French and Mathematics. Fees moderate. Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Hindu Graduate seeks employment in any capacity. Please write to Box No. 130, "Bombay Chronicle."

Accountant with 12 years experience seeks employment in any firm. Knows typing. Best references. Box No. 131, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Available immediately — Office-Premises 2300 sq. ft. overlooking Bruce Road on 1st floor, Bombay House. Very suitable for Solicitors or Commercial Firms, being close to High Court and Banks. Rent Rs. 275. Apply Mr. Mistri, on 2nd floor. (8450).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College Term in June. Free Boarding and Lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination, with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (8451).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

Wanted—For "School for Electricians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers, P. W. Inspectors through correspondence instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (2418)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Chunilal Parvatishanker Sheth Trust Fund.—Applications from poor, deserving Hindu Students, who have passed the Matriculation Examination for grants from the above Fund for the payment of their College Fees (and for books) will be received by the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, upto 15th June, 1934. Gujaratis will receive preference. For detailed information and for printed forms of application apply in time with necessary postal stamps to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat. (8464).

An important announcement to Matrics and Non-Matrics.—General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. Benares Matric, Cambridge-Oxford Senior, London Matriculation and Private Inter. classes are open to all without restrictions. Comprehensive and efficient education at exceptionally moderate cost. Early registration is desirable as accommodation is limited. (2482).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

The South Indian Education Society's School, Matunga.—The date of re-opening of the School is postponed from June 4th to June 5th, June 4th being a Public Holiday on account of King's Birthday. The Head Master will be in attendance at the School premises daily between 8 and 10 a.m. and between 5 and 7 p.m. for a week before the re-opening of the School for admission of new pupils. (2423).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen to represent Sterling Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi as its Chief Agent for Bombay. Handsome office allowance and liberal commission to a really capable worker. Candidates with organising capacity and who can guarantee business need apply stating terms acceptable to Managing Director, Connaught Place, New Delhi. (2465)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

For Safe Investment—Advice Free—Investors who are desirous of making investments on sound security are requested to write for free and reliable informations and advice to Box No. 2481, "Bombay Chronicle."

87. ASTROLOGERS.

The Great Indian Palmist and Astrologer can tell your past, present and future very accurately. Fees required only if satisfied. Apply Box No. 2483, "Bombay Chronicle." (2473).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

Kulu Cherries, 6lb. Basket Rs. 4 4 as. All charges paid. Dobi-Kutbai Estate, Kulu. Punjab.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted to purchase a Hindu Restaurant in a decent locality. Write with particulars and income to Box No. 125, "Bombay Chronicle."

149. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of Indian Nationalist Leaders. True and attractive pictures. Apply Box No. 126 "Bombay Chronicle."

Commercial photographs of machines, buildings, plants, etc. for advertisement or other purposes done at cheap rates. Counsic Bros., Marker Building, Bombay No. 4.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1934, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1933.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1934, to TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E.D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1934. 8469.

TO THOSE WHOM CONCERNED.

We hereby beg to inform the concerned and general public that we have severed our connections from 1st January, 1934, with Shudh Khadi Bhandar, situated in Swadeshi Market and now we are not the owners or have any interest in the above concern.
BANARSIDAS BHAGWANDAS.

Public Notices

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1934, at 4-00 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1933.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1934, to TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1934. 8468

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1933.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 114 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1934, to TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1934. 8470

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1933.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1934, to MONDAY, the 11th June, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1934. 8467

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GORGEOUS SCENES IN TECHNI-COLOUR.

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"REUNION IN VIENNA"
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DIANA WYNYARD
One of the 10 BEST Pictures.

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2nd June, 1934
You have seen, heard and appreciated

HINDI CHANDIDAS

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53 WEEKS
at Calcutta

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Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Pacific Mail	27th May	1st June
Keifuku ,,	30th ,,	4th ,,
Havana ,,	3rd June	12th ,,
Shunko ,,	9th ,,	21st ,,
Argun ,,	23rd ,,	7th July
Kaisho ,,	9th July	21st July
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakodate Maru	5303	30 May	5 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	31 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.
Tottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 July

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	29 May.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	9 June

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 June.
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 June.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June
Asama Maru	17000	4th July.

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	Tons	Leave Kobe
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No disagreeable soapy taste—just a wonderful feeling of mouth freshness.
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Cleans quickly, thoroughly. Teeth soon take on a new lustre and brilliance.
IT'S SO SAFE FOR DELICATE TOOTH ENAMEL, TOO!
Harder than tartar, yet softer than tooth enamel, it does not scratch the teeth.
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Buy a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste today. Use it night and morning for the next thirty days. See for yourself why more than two million men and women the world over have discarded other dentifrices for Listerine Tooth Paste. See how much whiter, brighter your teeth become. Your gums will benefit too. They will be firmer, healthier.
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... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER
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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

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GAURANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Charges Against Insurance Officer

Tenders Return Of Deposit Money In Court

Story Of Dishonoured Cheques

A second complaint of cheating was filed on Wednesday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, against Bishamber Nath, Special Officer in Bombay of the Sunshine Insurance Ltd.

The Magistrate referred the complaint to the C. I. D. for investigations.

In this case Girdharilal, the cashier in Sunshine Insurance Ltd. stated that he had given Bishamber Nath a sum of Rs. 500 as security for the post of cashier. No work was being done by the Company and the accused had given him a notice terminating his services as from June 5.

Repeated demands were made for the return of the deposit but so far the accused, it was alleged, had failed to pay back the money.

There were also other complainants present in the Court with similar complaints; and the Magistrate, therefore, directed that the complaint should be sent to the Crime Investigation Department so that the matter may be thoroughly investigated.

RUSHED TO COURT

In the first case against the accused the complainant is Pestonjji Dadabhoy Hodivala, also o cashier in the Sunshine Insurance Ltd., who had deposited Rs. 500 as security for his job as cashier.

When the case was called out for hearing on Wednesday Mr. V. F. Couto, Advocate, on behalf of the accused Bishamber Nath tendered Rs. 375 which together with Rs. 125 deposited in Court, may be paid to the complainant in full settlement of his claim.

Mr. Couto said the complainant had rushed to Court in a hurry and had taken out proceedings which had greatly embarrassed his client.

He pointed out that the money claimed by Hodivala was repayable on June 5 in accordance with the terms of the contract entered into between the parties. If the complainant had not been paid on June 5, he could have then come to Court.

Conduct Of Accused

The Magistrate observed that upto now the conduct of the accused had not been such as to inspire any confidence in the assertions that are now being made in his favour.

The surety, a class-mate and friend of the accused had come to Court on Tuesday and with folded hands prayed to be released of his obligation as surety.

The Court had received complaints from mere school boys who had been employedd as cashiers. There were four cashiers and two secretaries all of whom have deposited Rs. 500 each.

Dishonoured Cheques.

Mr. Couto producer a file and showed that his client had spent some money prior to employing these boys for the purpose or propaganda work in connection with the office.

At this stage two cheques issued to a local paper in payment of advertisement charges which had been dishonoured were produced.

The Magistrate said he had nothing to do with that, but since the matter was now in the hands of the C. I. D. all these cases might be referred to them.

The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of this case to 3-30 p.m. to enable the accused to obtain the Rs. 125 deposited in Court as bail.

Mr. K. D. Ghasvala appeared for the complainant, Mr. V. F. Couto defended the accused.

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ENTERED NURSE'S ROOM

Alleged Burglar Escapes Over Wall When Ayah Gives Alarm

A daring attempt to burgle the residentce of a Parsi nurse residing at Kiteredge Road, was foiled by the timely alarm raised by the Ayah. The accused was later arrested by the Colaba Police.

It appears that at about 11 p.m. on Tuesday Olphino Rozario, an /Ayah working in the flat of Nurse Nawajbai, heard a noise in the bed-room, as if some one was tampering with the Almirah.

She raised an alarm and the accused it was alleged was seen scaling over the partition wall and entering his quarters which were next door.

The Police were informed and on a search of the room it was found that a portion of the beading of the Almirah door had been removed. There were also some finger prints on it.

Dharma Ganjia, the accused, was taken into custody.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court ordered the accused to be remanded into Police custody, till June 6, on Wednesday.

POLICE RAID ALLEGED GAMBLING DEN

Five Suspects Taken Into Custody

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, May 30.

An alleged gambling den at Mulund was raided last night by Sub-Inspector S.H. Sawant of the Ghatkopar Police, who arrested Nathu Ramsukh on a charge of keeping a common gaming house and Bannu Gopal Mandavkar, Bhana Giga, Bhaurao Girjaram and Narayan Ganu Mahaskar, and four others, who are alleged to have been found gaming in the room on the groundfloor of the Chawl of Gangadulari Ramratan at Mulund. Several betting slips and cash about Rs. 25 were seized by the Police.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the meeting of the General Disarmament Commission on Tuesday having gone there for the purpose from Aix les Bains.

MAHOMED ALI ROAD NUISANCE

Police Arrest Nearly 40 Men Alleged To Be Concerned

The Dongri and the Pydhonie police are still active and have been making a vigilant search for the "Mawalies" who are responsible for the stone-throwing on the Mahomedali Road.

So far nearly forty Muslims, who are alleged to have been responsible for the stone-throwing at cars and other vehicles that pass along the road both during doy and night have been arrested.

The Dongri Police arrested three persons and the Pydhonie Police took into custody three persons after midnight on Tuesday while they were moving about in a suspicious manner on the Mahomedali Road.

A Muslm, who was arrested by the Pydhonie Police on Tuesday afternoon, while he was throwing stones at a moving car, behaved in a peculiar manner, while at the polilce station and has been sent to the Police Hospital for examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

Dr. Abdul Hamid Makes Generous Gift To Aligarh Duty Society

Doctor Abdul Hamid, Managing Director of Okasa (India), Ltd., has promised to give Rs. 3,000 to the Aligarh University Duty Society. The money is to be deposited in a bank and a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month to be given to a poor student from the interest thereof.

Dr. Gour has also promised to give a scholarship of Rs. 5 per month to the Society.

Umerkhadi Burglary Arrests

In connection with the burglary at the house of Mr. Gonsalves, a clerk in the Imperial Bank of India, on the night of May 16 at Umarkhadi, two more persons. Bechar Uga and Khima Rada, were arrested by the Dongri Police and placed before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgoan, on Wednesday.

The Magistrate offered bail to one of them and the case was postponed to June 9.

Maharaja Prosecutes Tipster

Police Court Case Causes Sensation In Bombay Racing Circles

A further adjournment was granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to enable the police to complete their inquiries in the case in which B. Nusserwanji alias "Galloper," stands charged with cheating the Maharaja of Idar in respect of Rs. 3,000.

The case has been posted for hearing on June 9.

In this case the Maharaja of Idar alleges that the accused had represented to him that he was in a position to give the Maharaja two winners in the Races that were being run in Bombay during the last Summer meetings.

Nusserwanji had also induced the Maharaja, it is alleged, to pay a sum of Rs. 3,000 which was to be paid as consideration to certain jockeys who had promised the accused the tips.

It was further stated that the accused gave an undertaking that should the horses fail to win the money would not be paid to the jockeys but would be returned to the Maharaja.

The Maharaja accordingly paid the accused Rs. 3,000 and by way of a receipt obtained a pro-note for the amount paid to the accused.

The two horses given by the accused failed to win and the Maharaja therefore demanded the money back. It is alleged that the accused failed to pay the amount back and therefore a complaint was lodged at the Palton Road Police Station and the accused was arrested on April 21 last and later bailed out in the sum of Rs. 1,000.

This case has caused considerable stir in Racing circles in Bombay in view of the fact that the Maharaja is a prominent Race horse owner while the accused advertises on a large scale as an expert race tipster.

MOTORIST FINED

Injures Bullock By Rushing Between Carts

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 29.

Mr. A.P. Wreford, a European motorist, was convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on a charge of driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default, to suffer seven days' hard labour.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Wreford, who was going in his Ford car No. Y-2505, to Bombay on March 24 last, in trying to overtake a bullock-cart on the Bombay-Agra Road, near Kurla, rushed in between the two carts(coming from the opposite direction and caused hurt to one of the animals.

URDU PAPERS BANNED

KAPURTHALA May 30

The entry of two Urdu papers from Lahore, namely, "Zamindar" and "Majahad" into the State has been banned.—United Press.

SUICIDE TO AVOID SHAME

Tragic Story Of Woman's Leap To Death Told At Inquest

"Death due to jumping down from the second floor of the G. I. P. Railway Chawl at Wadi Bunder, with suicidal intent to escape chastisement at the hands of her husband and disgrace among her caste people for forming illicit friendship with men of another caste."

This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Wednesday at the inquest held on the body of Bhajoobai, a Hindu woman aged 20.

Bhajoobai was the co-wife of one Shanker and was residing at the aforesaid chawl. On the 24th April, 1934, she jumped from the second floor of the building and received compound fracture of the bones of her legs. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where she succumbed to injuries on Tuesday last.

After recording evidence the jury returned the above verdict.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES.

(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY WHEN IT IS COOL AND REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR)

PROGRAMME FOR PERIOD ENDING 10TH JUNE, 1934.

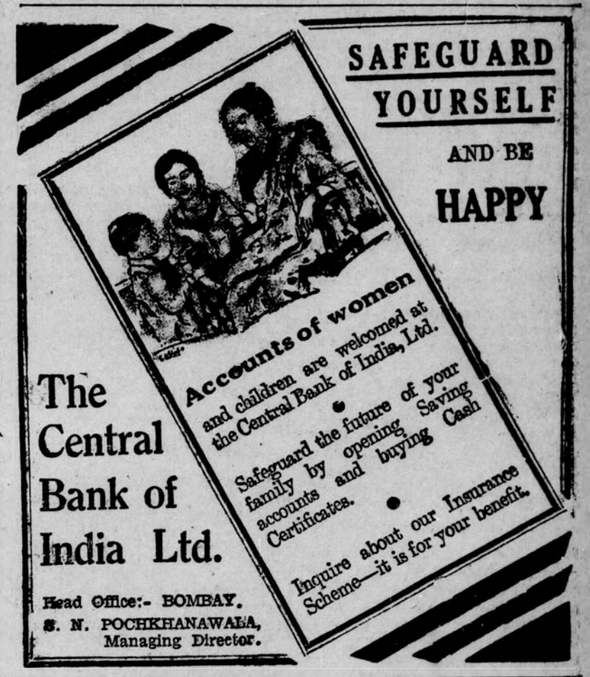
Saturday,	June 2nd	1934	xx	Pirwari or Ulwa	3-30—9-00 p.m.
Saturday,	June 2nd	1934	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-30—7-45 p.m.
Sunday,	June 3rd	1934	xx	Elephanta	3-30—7-30 p.m.
Sunday,	June 3rd	1934	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-30—7-45 p.m.
Monday,	June 4th	1934	xx	Isle of Nahawa	3-30—7-30 p.m.
Monday,	June 4th	1934	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-30—7-45 p.m.
Saturday,	June 9th	1934	xx	Pirwari or Ulwa	3-30—9-00 p.m.
Sunday,	June 10th	1934	xx	Elephanta	3-30—7-30 p.m.

Fare per person x Re. 1-0-0. xx Rs. 1-8-0.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES

MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.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B. S. N. CO.'S PLEASURE CRUISES TO CONTINUE

In view of the extremely hot weather prevalent in Bombay at present the B. S. N. Co. have decided to continue to run their pleasure cruises up to the 10th June, when the monsoon is officially expected to burst in Bombay.

A special programme has been arranged for this week-end when there will be an additional holiday on account of the King-Emperor's birthday. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoons, there will be an excursion to Pirwari, Elephanta and Nahawa respectively, whereas in the evening there will be the usual one-hour cruise in the harbour. A trip to Pirwari and Elephanta on June 9th and 10th respectively will close the season.

The cruiser leave from Apollo Bunder and tickets are sold there at the time of embarkation.

"Neither Arbitral Nor Award"

Bhai Parmanand Challenges Jinnah's Statement

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Bhai Parmanand, M. L. A., the President of the Hindu Mahasabha in a statement to the Press says:—

"Mr. Jinnah while taking his boat for England expressed his dissatisfaction with the Patna decisions and made two points with regard to the Communal Award.

The first was that "the Council of the Moslem League had accepted the Communal Award, only because of the absence of any other satisfactory substitute; and the second was that "those who believed that the rejection of the White Paper meant the rejection of the Communal Award also failed to realise that the latter was not a proposal but the decision of an arbitrator and on that basis alone it would be possible to proceed with any scheme of reforms."

"Before I take up the second point on which Mr. Jinnah had laid great emphasis, I must say one or two things with regard to the first and that is: the council of the Moslem League preferred the Communal Award in the absence of any other satisfactory substitute. By the word satisfactory Mr. Jinnah seems to mean only that which satisfied and pleases the Muslim Community in India.

AWARD DEFINED

"Surely the Lucknow Pact was an agreed solution, and a much better substitute than the Communal Award. The Lucknow Pact too was considered to be the best solution by the Royal Commission and, it was supported by the Government of India, till some other agreed solution could be found. Why doesn't Mr. Jinnah call that as a satisfactory substitute of the communal problem. The Award is generally given on a point which is under dispute between two parties. The only point on which discussion was carried on between the Hindu and Muslim delegates in the Round Table Conference with regard to the allocation of seats in the Punjab Council, and even this dispute was that Sir Mohd Shafi wanted 51 seats, while the Hindus and Sikhs were prepared to give only 50. The duty of the arbitrator was to give his verdict only on the point of dispute, and not to give Muslims 53 which they neither claimed nor expected.

BENGAL SEATS.

"The second serious point in the Communal Award is the allocation of seats in the Bengal Provincial Council. This point was never definitely discussed between Hindus and Moslem delegates.

We find on the 20th November 1931, the following circulated by Sir P. C. Mitra:—

"I may mention that although I am the sole Hindu representative from Bengal on the minority sub-committee, I was never asked by the Moslem delegation to discuss the Bengal Communal question with them; I may add that I tried to carry the information that I was quite willing to discuss the matter". Now a point which was never discussed or disputed could not be at all a subject of arbitration by anybody. What right or justification had the Prime Minister to give his verdict not only prejudicial, but also fatal to the interest of the Punjab Hindus?

HOARE CHALLENGED

"Again, we come to the allocation of communal seats to the Central Assembly. This subject was never opened for discussion anywhere, and when this was brought for discussion before the Allahabad Unity Conference, a difinite and practically agreed solution had been reached. The central question had not been taken up in the Communal Award at all, but as soon as the Agreement was reached two days after, Sir S. Hoare made an announcement allocating the seats in such a way as to reduce the Hindu majority of 75 into 42 per cent. in the Central Assembly. This is a point which goes directly against one important point of Mr. Jinnah's 14 points, in which it is enunciated that no majority in any case should be reduced to a minority. If any arbitrator was appointed, it is said to be the Prime Minister. How could the Secretary of State come in to make an announcement on a point which was never a subject of discussion at all. But the question is whether the announcement can be called a part of the Communal Award.

NOT ARBITRAL AWARD

"Now I come to the second point emphasised by Mr. Jinnah in which he says that the White Paper is a proposal, while the Communal Award is a decision of the arbitrator. On this point I quote the authority of Sir N. N. Sircar. A separate chapter is devoted to the subject: "Is the Communal Award an arbitral award? asked Sir N. N. Sircar in one of his speeches" It has been so oetimes contended, he says "that the Communal decision is in the nature of an arbitral award. I venture to submit that this is incorrect. Further that the Delhi Constructional committee agreed to have the dispute arbitrated by the Prime Minister. The proceedings of this committee are not available in print and cover three hundred and fifty closely typed pages.

"These proceedings show; (a) The members of the Committee did not agree to arbitration. (b) the Moslem delegates made it absolutely clear that they claim to challenge the decision and they were not agreeing to any arbitration. Attention is drawn to the passages in the proceedings printed in thicker type. Moslem delegates repeatedly stated that they did not ask for any arbitration. (c) there was no Bengal Hindu on the committee and no reference was made at any time to anybody in Bengal for enquiring whether the Prime Minister or the British Government should be asked to settle the dispute. (d) The last meeting of this decision is dated 17th August 1932".—United Press.

Pt. MALAVIYA'S STATEMENT

Raja Of Salempur Says It Has Come As Thunderbolt To Unity

NAINITAL, May 27.

Pundit Malaviya's recent statement favouring joint electorates came in for severe criticism at the hands of the Raja of Salempur, a prominent Muslim leader of the United Provinces. He said that if Pundit Malaviya had made his statement as election tactics to win over the Hindu Mahasabha, then he was afraid that this had practically forced the Muslims to cut themselves away from the Congress as far as the Council enary programme was concerned. In the absence of Dr. Ansari, the Raja of Salempur invited responsible Muslim Congressmen to define their attitude and clear the position created by the Pundit's statement.

The Raja of Salempur said: "I think that when the country needed joint action, Pundit Malaviya's statement has come as a thunderbolt to disrupt the Indian body politic which is composed of different communities enjoying up till now special privileges of representation, which is now the law of the land. It is very unfortunate that after the attempts made by the Muslims for unity in which Pundit Malaviya himself took such prominent part and which failed on the question of Bengal, he should have thought fit to express in his statement that joint electorates will only be the criterion for the future constitution."

"It would have been much better if Pundit Malaviya had come out with, or at least tried for, a communal settlement instead of rushing to the press with this unfortunate statement. The Notionalist Muslims are committed to the Lucknow decisions of 1932 and it will be very difficult for them to enter the Assembly on the Congress ticket without committing a breach of faith. I wish some responsible Muslim Congressmen would clear their position. Without this they cannot approach the Muslim public for their suffrage when they differ from them on fundamental principles."

Replying to further questions the Raja said that as the Swaraj Party had been given a burial by its sponsors themselves the resolution of the Unity Board according support to the Party became automatically null ond void.—A.P.

ATTACK ON BLACK-LEGS

Police Chase Away Workers

On Wednesday evening when the "black-legs" were returning from the Raghuvansi Mills in lorries, they were attacked by strikers near the Worli Cement Chawls The Police who were escorting the lorries came to their rescue and the strikers were dispersed. One of the "black-legs" received injuries.

ARMED ESCORT FOR BLACK-LEGS.

It appears that about 150 men were being conveyed in three lorries from the Raghuvansi Mills on Wednesday evening to their homes at Dharavi along Worli Road, escorted by a Police lorry with Armed Police in it. When nearing the Cement Chawls at Worli, the strikers attacked the lorries with stones and other missiles. The Police chased the men away and proceeded along Worli Road to Dharavi.

The Mill area, however, was quiet and no cases of molestation or assault were reported on Wednesday evening.

STRIKE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Joint Strike Committee which met on Wednesday evening to discuss two resolutions about the advisability of admitting members of the Bombay Textile Union as members of the Joint Strike Committee had not reached a decision and the meeting was, therefore, adjourned to Thursday.

CHITRA STATE COUNCIL MEETS

Dr. Madhavan Welcomes New President

TRIVANDRUM, May 29.

The Sri Chitra State Council, the Upper House of the Travancore legislature, commenced its sitting to-day with the Dewan in the chair.

After the new members had been sworn in, Dr. Madhavan Pillai on behalf of the house offered cordial and respectful welcome to the new President and expressed the hope that gaps which had been found in the rules and regulations would be filled by the establishment of conventions on progressive and democratic lines.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah replying said he felt embarrassed in listening to the high encomiums showered and high hopes expressed about him. The only assurance he could give was that in consonance with his oath he would faithfully discharge the duties on which he had entered. The sentiments he had expressed in his address to the Lower House, the co-operation he sought and the promises he made to bring the discussions to a high level of efficiency all applied with equal force to the Upper House.

Sir Mahomed reiterated the assurance that he would jealously guard the dignity and independence of the house as long as he was president and would help to establish healthy conventions. He earnestly hoped that their relations would be cordial.

The house passed the Travancore Matches Excise Duty Bill, the Trancore Edavagar Bill, the Travancore Importation of Livestock Bill, the Travancore Markets Regulation Amendment Bill. Leave was granted for the introduction of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation Amendment Bill and the Travancore Steam Boilers Bill.—A. P.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

The Harwood League commences on Saturday, June 2, at the Cooperage. The games will start at 6 p.m. Fixtures for the week are as follows:—

Saturday, June 2:—R. A. (Colaba) vs. Casuals.

Monday, June 4:—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday, June 5:—Gossage Cup Final.

Wednesday, June 6:—Portuguese Association vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway

Thursday, June 7:—Royal Warwicks vs. Casuals.

Friday, June 8:—City Police vs. ?

Saturday, June 9:—Sherwood Foresters vs. Royal Warwicks.

DE STEFANI DEFEATS PERRY

Englishman Drops In Dead Faint After Congratulating Victor

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 29.

In the French Lawn Tennis Championships quarter finals of the Men's Singles, Crawford beat Hughes 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

Boussus beat Austin 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

De Stefani (Italy) beat Perry 6-2 1—6, 9—7, 6—2. The match concluded dramatically when Perry shook hands with Stefani and then dropped in a dead faint probably from the effects of a sprained right ankle sustained in the third game of the fourth set, when he slipped and rolled over on his back crying out in pain, but pluckily continued with a drawn face.

In the Women's Singles, Miss Scriven beat Miss Lyle 6—1, 6—1.

Madame Mathieu beat Signorina Valerio 6—3, 6—2.

Von Cramm beat Menzel 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Jacobs beat Mlle. Payot 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

WALTERS AND GIBBONS AGAIN

Third Double Century Partnership Of Season

LONDON, May 29.

Walters who batted 195 minutes hit three 6's and nine 4's. Gibbons remaining at the wicket for 220 minutes hit thirteen 4's. Their opening partnership realised 210 runs, this being their third double century partnership of the season.

LARWOOD BOWLS FAST

Lancashire were responsible for some unusually bright scoring. Iddon who hit nine 4's was concerned in a partnership with Tyldesley for the third wicket which realised 173 runs in 170 minutes. Tyldesley was batting for 185 minutes and hit five 4's.

Despite the announcements that he is not quite fit, Larwood showed no indication of foot trouble, and bowled almost at his normal pace. The ball was getting up head high. A Faster one from Butler struck Cutmore on the forehead, and the latter was carried off the field unconscious.

BELDANGA RIOT SEQUEL

BERHAMPORE (Bengal), May 30.

Twenty-five Muslims have been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, on charges of trespass, loot and arson in connection with the Beldanga communal riots on the occasion of the car festival last year. Twelve others have been acquitted.—A.P.

Surrey's Plucky Fight Against Australia

Score 372 Runs For Loss Of Only 3 Wkts.

LONDON, May 30.

In the match between Australians and Surrey, the home team, batting first, occupied the wicket for the whole day and at the close of play had made 372 for 3 wickets.—Reuter's Special.

(SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, May 30.

Sunny weather favoured the Australians match against Surrey. Australians who fielded had a strong side, omitting Barnett, Fleetwood-Simth, Ebeling, Darling and Brown.

The following is the Surrey team:—Hobbs, Sandham, Gregory, Squires, Barling, Holmes, Garland-Wells, Fender, Brown, Brooks and Gover

Australians lost the toss (for the third time in succession), and Surrey took the first knock on a good wicket. Hobbs was out l.b.w to Grimmett when the score was 37 Sandham and Gregory then carried the score to 73 before the lunch interval was taken

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Sandham and Gregory mastered Australian attack and remained unbeaten until tea interval when score was 215 for one wicket, Sandham (not out) 106, Gregory (not out) 85. Both batsmen were thoroughly set.

Oreilly was expensive giving 45 runs in 13 overs. Fielding, however, was brilliant, Chipperfield, Bromley, Bradman and Grimmett saving many runs. Nevertheless Sandham and Gregory frequently pierced the field with forceful cover and straight drives and well-placed hits to leg. Sandham reached his 100 in 195 minutes, his chief strokes in th's score being 10 fours.

By their stand for the second wicket Sandham and Gregory created a new record, beating the previous one, namely, 191 established it 1886 by F. Hearne and M. Mead. Gregory should have been cought in the slips off Wall when he was 90. He hit 16 fours.

SURREY'S IST INNINGS.

Hobbs l-b-w b Grimmett	24
Sandham (not out)	201
Gregory l-b-w b Grimmett	116
Squires b Chipperfield	27
Brook (not out)	0
Extras	4
Total for 3 wikts)	372

GOALLESS SEMI-FINAL

Y. M. C. A. & Blue Rangers Draw In Gossage Cup Hockey Tourney

In the semi-final of the Gossage Charity Cup Tournament, the combating parties failed to arrive at a decision on Wednesday evening. From the merry career which the Y.M.C.A. had in the earlier stages of the Tournament, it was thought that though they would not make short work of the Blue Rangers, their opponents they would annex the trophy quite comfortably. But the show they put up on Wednesday was far from convincing. Their forwards failed diplorably in front of the goal. Had they converted even a tithe of the opportunities offered to them, they would have emerged victorious by at least three or four goals. They either shot far wide of the mark or dallied too long with the ball. It must, however, be said to the credit of their opponents' defence that they worked very hard to keep their citadel intact. Carter defended his goal with commendable alacrity and resourcefulness. It was he who was in a great measure responsible for the even result of the game.

GOOD MANOEUVRING.

The Young Men were superior to their opponents in every department. The manoeuvring of their forward line was excellent. Victor Thompson at the pivot fed his forwards judiciously, while his breaking up of the attacking moves of his opponents was splendid. He was well supported by his colleagues. Veevers was particularly prominent in the second line of defence.

ATTACK MONOPOLIZED.

The Young Men monopolised the attack from the commencement of the game, the Blue Rangers, making sporadic raids into the Y.M.C.A. territory. Victor Thompson was responsible for a couple of dangerous shots at the Blue Ranger's goal which Carter cleared admirably. The game ended with the score board blank.

THE RESULT:—

Y.M.C.A.	Nil.
BLUE RANGERS	Nil

The Teams

Y.M.C.A.:—Blake; Veekers and Almeida, Crawley, Thompson and S. Thompson, Robertson, Combre, Duthie, McCarthy and Thomas.

Blue Rangers:—Carter; Quilton and Briggs, D. Adams, Mathoo and Hopkinson, F. Quilton, M. Adams, Claessen, Davis and Scott.

Referee: Mr. F. J. Tilley.

THURSDAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway, Cooperage. Kick off at 5-40 p.m.

FINAL ACCEPTORS FOR OAKS

LONDON, May 30.

The following are the final acceptors for the Oaks:—

Instantaneous, Shining Gold, Campanula, Spend a Penny, Filastic, Solitude, Moonstone, Light Brocade, Lyloe, Call of Duty, Zelina and Mistor.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY FINAL ACCEPTORS

LONDON, May 30.

The following are the final acceptors for Derby:—Tiberius, Valerius, Primero, The Ruthless Abott, Admiral Drake, Medieval Knight, Lozingaro, Colombo, Allshah, Badruddin, Umidwar, Achtenan, On Top, Baron Munchausen, Rathmore, Windsor Lad, Fleetfoot, Hornsey Rise, Patriot King, Easton, Pride of the Chiltorns ond Bondsman.—Reuter.

AIR RACE ATTRACTS MORE ENTRIES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 29.

Still more entries have been received by the Royal Aero Club for the England-Australia air race, whereof one is from Italy and another (second) from a woman contestant in the United States.

NEW DELHI, May 30.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi who has arrived in Delhi is staying with her son Devadas Gandhi.

Mr. Rajagopalachari on his return from Patna is also staying with him.—A.P.

SCOUT PLATLOONS ATTACKED

Skirmish On The Frontier

SIMLA, May 30.

Six Platoons of South Waziristan Scouts on their way to establish a camp in Manra Tributary of Dhana Valley (near Wana) wherefrom to reconnoitre camping sites from the Wana column were attacked on the morning of May 29 by 250 Wazirs. The scouts retired to a place called Pataniwarsak, after inflicting casualties ond themselves having five wounded, including Captain Dyer, dangerously.

The assailants belong to a subsection who, owing to the delay in making peace after 1919, received little or no share o Maliki and Khasadari alowances. The attack appears to have been premiditated and inspired by objections to movements of Government forces.

The Wana Column is expected to move out at once to establish a camp at the site originally intended. The scouts will co-operate.

Captain Dyer who was dangerously wounded in the Waziristan encounter belongs to 3|10 Baluchi Regiment. Wana column consists of the following regiments:—1|4 Bomboy Grenadiers, 1|12 Frontier Force and 5|14 Punjabis, Wana is brigade headquarters. South Waziristan Scouts are officered by the British and Indian army officers seconded for the purpose. They are used for maintaining civil order and are responsible to the political officer of the District. They are a fine body of men very well disciplined.—A.P.

STORM PASSES OVER COMMILLA

Numerous Buildings Damaged, But No Life Is Lost

GUMTI IN HIGH FLOODS

COMILLA, May 30.

A severe storm passed over the town of Comilla and its outskirts last night, damaging numerous buildings including a portion of the residence of Nawab K.G.M. Faroqui, Minister of the Bengal Government, Military Quarters and thatched houses. No lives, however, have been lost. The river Gumti is in high floods with strong currents.—A.P.

POONA MOVE TO WELCOME MAHATMA

POONA, May 30.

Under the auspices of Harijan Sevak Sangh, Poona, a prominent citizens meeting was held this eaening at Seva Sadan Hall, Shanker Rao Deo presiding. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution requesting the President of the Poona Municipality to convene a citizens meeting to form a Reception Committee to the reception of Gandhiji on behalf of Poona public and collect funds, etc.—A.P.

TERMS OF NEW LOAN

(Continued from page 1).

the time of issue of new securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The loan will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

Applications will be received at the Local Head Offices and Indian Branches of the Imperial Bank of India, and at all Government treasuries.

METHOD OF PAYMENT.

Payment may be made in any of the following forms:—

(a) In cash or by Cheque.—Cheques accompanying applications presented at a Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India, or at a Government treasury, should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Agent of the Branch, or the Treasury Officer, as the case may be.

(b) In Indian Treasury Bills.—At the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and at the Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi and Rangoon branches of the Bank, Indian Treasury Bills payable at the place of presentation of the application will be accepted as cash as follows:—

(i) bills maturing up to the 30th June 1934 at their face value; and

(ii) bills maturing after the 30th June 1934 at their face value less discount at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills.

If the value of the treasury bills tendered, as calculated above, is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the treasury bills tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of such issue price.

(c) By tender of 1½ per cent. bonds, 1934, or 4 per cent. loan, 1934-37, of which the nominal value is a multiple of Rs. 100.

Applicants who tender securities in payment must transfer such securities to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing these with the words 'Pay to the Governor-General in Council' over their signature, and (b) in the case of stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

Applications accompanied by subscriptions in 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934, or 4 per cent. Loan, 1934-37, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India.

Interest and cash refunds due will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription.

The London Office of the Imperial Bank of India will send advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

Last Day To-day to See
'MOULIN ROUGE'
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FROM TO-MORROW
A Classic of Literature—
A Classic of the Silent Screen
H. B. WARNER
in
SORRELL AND SON
SORRELL AND SON
WARWICK DEEPING'S FAMOUS STORY OF A TRULY NOBLE FATHER!
A BRITISH & DOMINIONS PRODUCTION
Released through United Artists.
The powerfully emotional appeal of this famous story, which made the silent film a world success five years ago, is even more apparent in the Talkie version.
H. B. WARNER
simply tugs at the heart-strings in
SORRELL AND SON
A living story from the brilliant novel of human struggle brought to the screen
with
WINIFRED SHOTTER
and
MARGOT GRAHAME
at the
Wellington
Plans Now Open—Book Early.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Vad 3, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 17, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 27, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 12m.
High Water—10-52, 14-00.
Low Water—7-05, 20-14.

Results of Matriculation Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

S S. "Rajputana" with English mails due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 2

Results of Intermediate Arts Examination, University Building, 3 p.m

SUNDAY, June 3

Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, fourth anniversary celebrations, Sorab Palamkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, 5-30 p.m., Mayor of Bombay presiding.

MONDAY, June 4

King-Emperor's Birthday, public holiday, banks closed.

King-Emperor's Birthday Parade, Garrison Parade Ground, Colaba, 7-30 a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Girl Without A Room." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Queen Christiana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wonder Bar." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akash Wani." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla" Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Gun Sundary". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Moulin Rouge." Daily at 5-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hit The Deck". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Peach O'Reno." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Letty Lynton." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Madame Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Love Me To-night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.

Applications are invited from High School students requiring help, belonging to the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community and hailing from Kanara (North and South). Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary of the League C/o The Saraswat Brahman Sangh, Charni Road Girgaum, Bombay, by the 15th June 1934, at the latest.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore on May 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 10 via Penang and Colombo.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from London of the 24th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 11-0 a.m. Selection of European music. 12-0 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates. Matriculation Examination Results. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Messrs. S. Rose and Co present "Filmusic". Songs, Dance Numbers and Orchestral Selections from the Talkies by Columbia Star Artiste and Orchestras. 8 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-20 p.m. Sponsored Programme by "Vauxhall". "The Cyclone" (in Hindi). 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey.
7-15 p.m. Technical talk by the Chief Engineer of the B. B. C.
7-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
7-35 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
8-30 p.m. Wales To-day and Yesterday, a talk
8-45 p.m. Dance music.
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin
9-45 p.m. Pianoforte recital

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES.

S. S. President Adams Voy: 34 will arrive here to-day (31st instant) at 2 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 1st June at 4 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 1st June, 34.

BHARATEEYA TARUN SANGH.

Under the auspices of the Bharateeya Tarun Sangh, a free "First Aid" class will be conducted from June 1934, in the Hall of the institution (Bawla Building, Kalachowky Road, Parel) once a week. Those who wish to take advantage of this opportunity are requested to enlist their names at the above address between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on any day.

HINDU MAHA SABHA CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee appointed for organising the forthcoming Second Session of the Bombay City and Suburbs Hindu Maha Sabha Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the new Office of the Conference, "Daily Prabhat" Office building, Khatav Wadi, Girgaum Naka.

NO TENDERS FOR STERLING

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 30th inst. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th June on the same conditions as previously announced.

You'll see 10,000 Wonders of Drama! Comedy! Romance! Girls! Song! And a Dazzling Sunburst of Spectacles—Dwarfing Anything the Screen Has Shown Before!

WONDER BAR

WARNER BROS.' WONDER SHOW OF THE WONDER CENTURY!

BY POPULAR DEMAND CONTINUES AT

The CAPITOL TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House LAST TWO DAYS

The REGAL EVERY HOUSE PACKED!

(FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED) TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Theatre Magnificent Free List Suspended Book Now

M-G-M presents

Garbo QUEEN CHRISTINA

The Soul-Stirring Story of a Woman who Gave up her Throne for Love!

FINAL L. C. P. S. EXAM RESULTS

Lady Student Carries Away Jenning's Prize

Out of 212 candidates that appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in May the following 68 have passed:—

Idiculay Thundiathu Abraham
Vishnu Pandurang Aroskar
Madhukar Vishnu Athale
Sudha Bhat (Miss)
Keshao Dhonbarao Chavan
Waman Narayan Dani
Ramchandra Bapurao Davare
Gunvantlal Bapalal Desai
Ramanlal Dolatray Desai
Shantaram Ganesh Deshmukh
Dattatraya Vishnu Deshpande
Anasuya Ganesh Dhavalikar (Miss)
Phiroze Fakirji Doctor
Kusum Madhav Dongre (Miss)
Janardan Mansukhram Dwivedi
Jethalal Gordhandas Gandhi
Damodar Sadashive Gokhale
Durgesh Shamaldas Gor
Ambika Datta Guru Datta Gulati
Dinkar Balvant Gupte
Ratilal Chatrabhuj Jethi
Lily Israel (Miss);
Sulochan Laljjibhai Jobanputra
Madhusudan Gopal Joshi
Purushottam Ganesh Kale
Keshav Vasudeo Karmarkar
Virappa Siddappa Kempanavar
Shantaram Prabhakar Keni
Aloo Shapurji Khumbatta (Miss)
Hirabai Shantaram Kotnis (Miss)
Ramkrishna Lorindchand Likhyani
Kanti Nandan Mahanrathi
Prabhakar Ramchandra Mahajani
Kumud Krishnarai Mahale (Miss)
Baboo Tammaji Mahuli
Hakumatray Chaturlal Mehta
Harimohan Mukherjee
Kashinath Janardan Naik
Anant Balkrishna Nimkar
Khushalchand Udharam Ohri
Vithal Govind Padhye
Kundapur Venkatraman Pai
Balkrishna Achyut Paranjape
Chhaganlal Lalloobhai Patel
Maganlal Manchharam Patel
Naranbhai Bhikhubhai Patel
Krishnaji Bhaurao Pathak
Basavangowda Mallangowda Patil
Shrinivas Balkrishna Purandare
Madhav Rangacharya Raddi
Piaralal Shivdial Sachdev
Kamala Salkade (Mrs.)
Harinand Chaukasrai Saneja
Venkatesh Ganpat Sashittal
Sabajji Vishram Savant (H.S.);
Ambalal Chunilal Shah
Chimanlal Mohanlal Shah
Popatlal Chandulal Shah
Rasiklal Behechardas Shah
Somalal Damodardas Shah
Chhabu Hari Shahane (Miss)
Karunashanker Anandji Shukla
Damodar Shripad Sontakke
Keshawdas Wadhumal Tairegia
Harasingh Tarloksingh Tehalia
Balkrishna Sayanna Tote
Shakuntala Dattatraya Udgaonkar (Mrs.)
Narsomal Lachhmandas Vasu

Major General Jenning's Prize in General Proficiency has been awarded to Miss Lily Israel of the National Medical College, Bombay.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND IMPERSONATION

Suspect Released On Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, May 30.

On charges of cheating and impersonation, Gopal Ganpat Parkar, of Kurla, a domestic servant of Mr. Husseinalli Jaffarbhai Muljani, Income-tax Inspector, was arrested yesterday by the Ghatkopar police on a complaint lodged by Gopal Aspar Shah of Ghatkopar, who alleged that Parkar induce him to part with Rs. 60-6, the amount which was to be paid in the income-tax office, Thana, on falsely representing that he was a clerk in the income-tax office and that he was asked by the inspector to collect the dues.

The alleged fraud, which was committed on April 7 last, was detected later when the Inspector himself came personally to collect the income-tax dues.

The police inquiries are in progress and in the meantime Paarkar is let out on bail.

MALARIA CARRIER.

The following in the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended on 26-5-1934.—

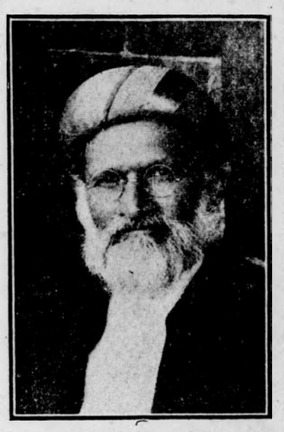
In 2nd Khattar Lane, at No. 7, in a well; in Zaoba's Oart, at No. 14-D, in a well; in Ripon Road, at No. 64 (Indian Manufacturing Co.), in vast; in Haines Road at No. 496 (Khatau Makanji Mill), in a mill tank; in Victoria Gardens Road, at No. 57 (Parsi Agiary), in a well; in Gunpowder Road, at No. 12-20, in a quarry pits; in Gunpowder Road, at 19-21 (Agiary), in a well; in Wadi Bunder Road, at 28-36, in a well and in Dockyard Road, at No. 51 in a cistern.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received His Grace The Archbishop of Bombay at Government House on Wednesday.

The Hon'ble Sir Maneckjee and Lady Dadabhoy, Major General Sir Charles MacWatt, Mr D. C. McDonough Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. J. R. Harris lunched at Government House Bombay.

Lt.-Colonel Sir Richard Temple, Mr and Mrs. W. R. G. Smith Paymaster Lieut.—Commander G. Ward-Smith, Lieut.-Commander J. G. Hewitt and Miss E. Macfarane dined at Government House Bombay.



The Hon. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji newly appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court Graduating from St. Xavier's College, Mr. Faiz was called to the Bar in January 1903. He was Judge of the Madras High Court from January 1, 1913 to September 1915. He was appointed additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind in 1925 and acted as a judge of the Bombay High Court twice before in 1930 and in 1933.

He is the author of "Principles of Mahomedan Law", and "The Contract Act".

DELHI MILL STRIKE

Lala Shriram's Statement

NEW DELHI, May 30.

Lala Shriram, Secretary of Delhi Cloth Mills has issued a long statement, in conection with the recent strike, reviewing the history of labour strike in the mills since 1930 and asserting, in view of the satisfactory condition of labour prevailing in the mills and in view of the terms of agreement which were arrived at in 1930 when the trouble first arose, that the recent strike was wholly unjustified.

Although the workers themselves were not actually in a mood to down tools as they had no genuine grievance, it was effected through outside influence and press propaganda. However, the strike did not assume any alarming proposition, and inspite of violence and intimidation, an early settlement was reached to the entire satisfaction of all of 6,500 workers. The number to attendance during the strike was 6,000 on average.

NO REVENGE.

Lala Sciram assures that the mill authorities have no idea of taking revenge. So far all the strikers who wanted to join work have been taken back. The interests of millowners and workers are common, the prosperity of one being dependent on that of the other. The management is inviting complaints from the workers. If any legitimate grievance is found, it will be removed.—United Press.

2 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 30th May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.18 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees (2.0 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 (0.9 aobve normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 7.2 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Weather remarks:—Variable sky.

OFFICAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30th MAY 1930.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrucent above mean sea level

ECHO OF MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

"Young Workers" Charged With Incitement To Violence

Sadashiv Ramchandra Tawde, was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday on charges of abetment of offences, including damage to property and inciting public servants so as to cause obstruction in the discharge of their duties under sections 117, 427 and 506 I.P.C., and section 3 of the Cr. Law Amendment Act.

The prosecution alleged that the accused on May 1st, delivered an objectionable speech in connection with the celebration of May Day, at Sewri. in the course of which, it was alleged, he exhorted the audience to bring about a complete strike throughout the whole city by all the workers in various public utility services, such as, railways, tramways and the telephones, and raise the Lal Bavta in the city of Bombay by the evening. The accused is further alleged to have exhorted the police to follow the example of the Peshawar Regiment, which according to accused, refused to fire on unarmed crowds.

Messrs. Davale and Solomon Ezekiel were examined for the prosecution.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement said that he explained to the audience, how Russia and China turned Soviet. Before the Textile Strike in the city, the slogan was that workers of all trades and industries should declare a general strike. Only the mill workers declared a strike. So the accused exhorted the audience to bring out men from the Railway, Tramway and Telephone Companies. He was arrested near the K.E.M. Hospital that very morning.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Charges under the above sections were then framed against the accused, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

The case is adjourned till tomorrow for arguments.

Mr. S. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution and Mr. Chelsankar D. Vyas defended the accused.

CASE AGAINST R. K. GOGLE

Ramchand Krishna Gogle, was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Wednesday, on a charge of delivering objectionable speech on May Day at the Lal Baug Maidan, at about 8 a.m. punishable under sections 323 and 506 I.P.C.

Shorthand Sub-Inspector Velinker in his deposition-in-chief stated that he took down shorthand notes of the accused's speech.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. C. S. Vyas, Counsel for Defence.

Questioned about the effect, the speech had on the audience, witness said that there was great enthusiasm, and this enthusiasm died down as others, addressed the meeting.

Q: So when the meeting was over, there was practically no excitement?

Magistrate: We take it that there was no excitement.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Continuing witness stated that he did not know the significance of the May Day, nor the objects for which the May Day was celebrated.

Witness pleaded ignorance of the methods of celebration of the May Day in various countries, including India, and he did not know of any instance in India when blood was shed during the celebrations of May Day.

Q: I put it to you that on May Day, there might have been lathi charges by the police, but no blood was shed by workers.

Witness was not aware of any such incidents.

Counsel then directed the cross-examination on that part of the speech to which exception was taken, and in which, it was alleged that the accused exhorted the audience to shed the blood of their enemies in the same proportion as the blood of their brethren was shed.

Q: What do you mean by 'enemy'?

A: The police, the Governmen and the capitalists.

"USED IN FIGURATIVE SENSE."

Defence counsel explained that the word 'enemies' did not mean individuals, but only 'Imperialism' and 'Capitalism', which were only organisations of society, and the shedding of the blood of the enemy was used by the accused in a figurative sense.

D.C.: Shedding of blood only means putting an end to a system now exploiting the working class economically.

Witness: No.

Q: Here if I say that Imperialists suck the blood of India white, is it not a figure of speech?

A: No.

Witness continued that to bring about a general strike in the entire city of Bombay within the evening on May 1st, only coercoin and intimidation must be employed.

Magistrate: To bring about such a state, in so short a time, the only effective way would be intimidation.

Defence Counsel: It is only an inference, Sir.

TRANSLATOR'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, Government Marathi Translator was the next witness examined who deposed to having translated the Marathi transcript of the accused's speech.

Witness was then cross-examined by the defence counsel.

Q: In this speech you have added certain words, to bring out a certain sense, which was not there in the original Marathi transcript.

A: It was only to complete the sense.

Q: Why do you do that? Are you required to complete the sense?

A: If this is left out, the sense would be incomplete.

The cross-examination of the witness was completed, and the case was posted to to-morrow for arguments.

BABU SAKARAM MORE CHARGED

The trial of Baboo Sakaram More of the Young Workers League was proceeded with on Wednesday in the Court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, when two witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

Mr. More is charged with having delivered two objectionable speeches on May 1st and 9th, in the Kamgar Maidan and the Ganesh Maidan respectively, in the course of which he is alleged to have incited the workers to violence against "black-legs" and intimidation of police.

The cross-examination of Mr. S. B. Davale, Shorthand Reporter (C.I.D.) was concluded.

Mr. Solomon Ezekkiel, Government Marathi Translator deposed to having translated the speeches of the accused from the Marathi transcripts supplied to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. L. Pradhan, Defence Counsel, witness said that it was no easy job to translate matter in oriental language into any European language. Witness considered the style of the accuseds speech as loose and suited to the standards and requirements of the audience at the meetings which the accused addressed, composed of mill-workers.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement to the Court stated that he addressed the two meetings in issue and the import of his speech at the Kamgar Maidan meeting was to induce the strike-breakers not to go to work.

Refuting the translator's version of his speech on 9th May, as inaccurate the accused stated that what he spoke was to the effect that the strike-breakers must realise that they would not be able to attend work owing to the activities of the strikers.

Further hearing was adjourned to to-morrow.

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE

The All-India Jain Swetamber Conference has submitted to the Mahekma Mewar State, Udaipur the names of Messrs. Bahadursinghji Singhi, Narottam Jaithabhai, Tajbahadursinghji M.L.C. and Gulabchandji Dhadda to represent the Jaina Swetamber Sangha before the Commission of Enquiry appointed by Udaipur State in respect of erecting Dhwajadanda in the temple of Shri Rishabhdevji-Keshrianathji situated in the State of Udaipur-Mewar.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 31, 1934

ABOLISH AERIAL BOMBING

Mr. Henderson's outspoken declaration on the opening day of the Disarmament Conference that agreement on air was at the root of the whole disarmament question will doubtless come as a sharp rap on the knuckles of the junta in the British Cabinet which has been persistently cold-shouldering the proposal to abolish aerial bombing and has thereby contributed not a little to the failure of the Disarmament Conference so far to achieve any tangible results. Reuter's London correspondent made an obviously inspired statement the other day that "there is prospect of Britain trying to save the aerial convention from wreck" and that "although it is understood Sir John Simon will not make definite proposals, the British delegation whole-heartedly support any initiative in this regard." Let us hope Reuter is correctly informed and that there is now a change for the better in the attitude of the British Cabinet towards the problem. Sir John Simon himself has always been understood to be strongly in favour of the abolition of aerial bombing, but he has been persistently over-ruled by the Cabinet junta referred to above. There was even the question of his resignation over the issue, but somehow or other, he appears to have been persuaded to remain in the Cabinet. It remains to be seen how far the MacDonald Government is in earnest in saving the aerial convention from wreck, as Reuter naively put it.

The reluctance of the British Government to give up the use of aeroplanes in war is not difficult to understand; for experience gained since the War has shown her that for policing outposts of her far-flung Empire, the Air Force is the most effective means. But, as everyone knows, the aeroplanes can be used also as deadly weapons of aggression and war not only against a well-equipped enemy, but also against weak and defenceless peoples, and the civilian population of enemy countries. Every imperialist nation possessing these aerial weapons has been guilty of excesses against defenceless humanity in many parts of the world. If the horrors of war are to be effectively prevented, the use of aeroplanes for bombing purposes must be banned universally. Great Britain, by opposing such a humane and utterly reasonable proposal, has not enhanced her prestige among civilised nations. On the other hand, she has given a handle to her detractors to say that she is not quite sincere in her professions of peacefulness towards her neighbours and the world at large. It is for the MacDonald Government to remove this suspicion from the minds of the public outside Great Britain, by joining hands with other nations in unreservedly prohibiting the resort to aeroplanes for bombing purposes, whether in war or peace time.

Indian Students Abroad

Doctor Quayle's warning contained in his report on the work of the Education Department in the High Commissioner's Office deserves widespread and careful attention. It is quite true that "numbers of young Indians come to this country (Great Britain) who are not only unable to derive any benefit from their so journe but definitely suffer in health, pocket and peace of mind". It is unfortunately a notorious fact that a large number of students, at any rate, go to England not because they have any special aptitude for learning but because they possess rich or doting parents. The result is that, more often than not, they return as a literally heavy liability, a source of anxiety to themselves, a drag on their families and utterly useless citizens of their country.

To an extent this warning is designed to hide the inability of the Indian High Commissioner and his department to persuade British Universities to regard India as a member of the "British Commonwealth of Nations." But, apart from this, there is considerable force, from India's own point of view, in the suggestion of Doctor Quayle that "Indian parents and guardians should carefully assue themselves that the requisite training is not available in India." Wasting money abroad on what can be learnt in India is indefensible extravagance even though the parents and guardians be millionnaires in an impoverished country. It is also unpatriotic; for it constitutes a distinct disservice to India in her educational progress. Then, again, if it is necessary to go abroad, why go to England? What is the gain beyond the dubious advantage of official preference? Better treatment and better facilities in all branches of knowledge—save, of course, English literature—are offered to Indian students by other foreign countries. They can develop a wider outlook and they are not made to feel so keenly their position as coloured and inferior members of the British Empire.

One-Sided Pact

The talk of Lancashire using more Indian cotton in return for the benefits which she has been reaping under the Ottawa Convention and the Mody-Lees Pact, has been in the air for several months past, but no tangible results in the shape of increased takings of Indian cotton are yet visible, though strenuous propaganda is being carried on both in England and India by official and other circles friendly to Lancashire to induce spinners there to use more Indian cotton. But, it would appear from the latest statement issued from Lancashire that the matter has not yet passed the stage of "experiment" and there is still room—we should say, ample room—for doubt whether Lancashire will ever fulfill the hopes raised on her behalf by Mr Mody and her other friends. According to the latest information, any large use of mixed Indian cotton by the Lancashire spinners appears to be out of question. They are trying to ascertain whether it will pay them even to use Indian cotton of the "pure" type, which, of course, will be a deal dearer than the mixed variety. The report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, recently published, dwells on the failure of efforts made so far to raise crops of long-stapled cotton in this country on a large scale. Considering all these circumstances, the prospects of Lancashire spinners making use of Indian cotton in any appreciable quantities permanently must be stated to be remote. Of course, Lancashire manufacturers would be prepared to import large quantities of cotton, if importing houses in India would guarantee purchase of all the cloth manufactured out of such cotton. But we doubt whether any Indian or European importers would undertake any such risks. The bargain, therefore, which Mr. Mody and his friends have struck with such unseemly haste and secrecy, on behalf of India, must be pronounced to be wholly one-sided and entirely in the interests of Lancashire and prejudicial to Indian interests. The Indian legislature must take the earliest opportunity of denouncing such a harmful pact.

Bombay's Duty

Mr. Nariman has issued a timely appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help in the work of relieving the growing distress of the strikers. His graphic account of the affected areas reveals the hopeless plight in which the poor workers and their families find themselves. The workers are determined to continue the strike till their just demands are accepted. But to do that they must have something on which to subsist. And the only alternative they find to starvation is to borrow money from the money-lenders and "hundreds are daily falling into the clutches of relentless Pathan and Marwari money-lenders who are hovering about the place like ghosts and evil spirits, extorting exorbitant rates and stripping them of their last possessions." This is, perhaps, the worst aspect of the situation; for, if the workers continue the strike on the strength of loans from money-lenders, they will find themselves in an unenviable position even after the end of the strike. Thus it is urgently necessary that all those who have sympathy for the strikers' just cause should come to their rescue and whole-heartedly respond the moving appeal of Mr. Nariman. "Bombay," as Mr. Nariman says, "that has come to the rescue of distant Japan and nearer Bihar will not allow her own poor citizens to be almost starved unto death." Let the citizens vindicate their reputation.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The Work Ahead

By DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA.

We have to be grateful to those people who started the idea of reviving the Swaraj Party because out of the stir was born the Congress Socialist Party.

The Socialist attitude is by no means new to this country. The Trade Union Congress, the Trade Union Federation and a great number of other Labour associations have been working in this country for years. But until now very few Congress leaders, as such, have identified themselves with the Labour movement. On the other hand, the Labour leaders have been indifferent to the Congress, perhaps because of its bourgeois attitude. All this must change now.

Unexpected Strength.

The Congress Socialist Party was born at Patna and the fact that 130 delegates from different parts of the country attended the first conference at short notice reveals its unexpected strength.

The Socialist Conference wanted the A.I.C.C. to recommend "the method of organising the masses as the only effective method of creating a mass movement, and organisation by the Congressmen of Kisan and Mazdoor Sanghas, and entry into such Sanghas where they exist for the purpose of participating in the day-to-day struggles of the masses and with a view to leading them eventually to their final goal."

If this is going to be its "modus operandi" there is bound to be a wonderful awakening amongst the Labour and farming populations. Let us remember that we have influenced as yet only a fringe of the vast Labour population, only a few mill operatives and railwaymen, and a microscopic number of farm labourers. Here is mountain of work for the young enthusiasts, if they are serious and if they mean to work.

The First Duty

The first duty of the new Congress Socialist Party will be to enlist Congress members with a Socialist tinge (2) to see that a large number of such members get into the various committees, taluq, zilla and provincial, (3) to educate public opinion, and (4) to educate the opinion of the Congress, so that in time the Congress and the Nation become Socialistic in outlook. This is a huge programme and it means heavy work for thousands of organisers. The Labour leaders, who are already in the field, should welcome this new element. Labour organisation will absorb thousands of new workers. But that is not enough; the new workers will have to be labourers and kisans in order to work from within. That is how Socialists in other countries have worked and organised. It may be a long and weary road but it will be the most effective.

The new Socialist Party is not organised as yet, its constitution and programme are still being drafted. The next Congress may pass a pious resolution, perhaps more sensible than the one passed at Karachi three years ago, but it will be some time before the Congress is converted into a Socialist body. Our "Delhi is still far off" and in the meantime there is immense work to be done in order to get there.

TRIUMPH OF SOCIALIST RECONSTRUCTION

Achievements Of Russia's First Five Year Plan

(Specially contributed to the "Chronicle.")

I.

The new Russia was born about sixteen years ago. It was ushered into the world by the October Revolution (1917). Having become the masters of their destiny, the peoples of the former Russian Empire began laboriously to build a new life for themselves, to construct a new society without princes, without landlords, without capitalists and usurers,—in short without exploitation, of man by man. In brotherly harmony led by the Bolshviks, they have been marching with gigantic strides on the road of constructing the new Socialist Society, on the path of building a new happy life. The nations formerly exploited as colonial people by Czarist Russia, are marching hand in hand with the Russian people on the road of progress. The history of nations has not yet witnessed such a tremendous speed of advance as has been seem in the Soviet Union. The programme of the advance has been laid down in the Five Year Plan.

The first five year plan was successfully carried out in four years by the end of 1932. Now the Second Five Year Plan (1933-1937) is being carried out with the same success, with the same enthusiasm by the toiling masses. Before taking up the outstanding aspects of the Second Five Year Plan, it is necessary to cast a passing glance at the general results achieved by the First Five Year Plan.

INDUSTRY

"Amidst the surging waves of economic shocks, and military political catastrophe the U. S. S. R. stands out alone like a rock, continuing its work of Socialist Construction and its fight to preserve peace. While in capitalist countries the economic crisis is still raging, in the U. S. S. R. progress is continuing both in the sphere of industry and in the sphere of agriculture." (Stalin, in his speech at the 17th Party Congress, January-Feb. 1934).

The proof of the statement made in the above quotation is readily found in the following figures which compare the industrial situation of the U. S. S. R. with that of the world.

Volume of Industrial production.
(percent of pre-war level).

	1913	1932	1933.
U. S. S. R.	100	359.0	391.9
U. S. A.	100	91.4	110.2
England	100	82.5	85.2
Germany	100	67.6	75.4
France	100	96.1	107.6

"As is seen from this table, the industry of England and Germany has not yet reached the pre-war level, while that of the U. S. A. and France has exceeded it by several per cent and the U. S. S. R. has increased its industrial production during this period by more than 290 per cent. compared with the pre-war level."—(Stalin).

This enormous increase in the volume of the industrial production has been achieved by the programme of industrialisation of the first Five-Year Plan having been carried out successfully. And it must be noted that the years of the First Five-Year Plan were the years of acute economic crisis throughout the capitalist world.

As a result of industrialisation the U. S. S. R. has been transformed from an agrarion country into an industrial one. The following table illustrates this:—

Percentage of output of industry to gross out-put of the whole of national economy, (in prices of 1926-27).

	1913.	1931.	1932.
1. Industry	42.1	66.7	70.7
2. Agriculture	57.9	33.3	29.3
Total	100	100	100

The workers' conditions have changed enormously to the better. Old industrial centres are changing their appearance, and numerous new industrial towns have grown and are growing all over the Soviet Union. Stalin in his report says:—

"The very appearance of our large towns and industrial centres has changed. The inevitable hall-mark of the big towns in bourgeois countries are the slums, the so-called working class districts on the out-skirts of the town, which represent a heap of dark, damp,—and in the majority of cases,—cellar dwellings, in a semi-dilapidated condition, where usually the poor live in filth and curse their fate. The revolution in the U. S. S. R. has swept away the slums in our country. Their place has been taken by well built and bright, workers' districts and in many cases the working class districts of our towns are better built than the central districts."

AGRICULTURE

"Development in the sphere of agriculture proceeded somewhat differently. The first Five Year Plan in agriculture was the plan of collectivisation, i.e., "the period of reorganising individual agriculture and putting it on new collective farm rails, which requires considerable time and involves

(Continued on page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"WEATHERCOCK POLITICIANS"

Mr. Villiers is historically quite correct in his attack on Sir Oswald Mosley. A few years ago he was as advanced a British sympathiser of India as any member of the Friends of India League. Then there was nothing more noble to him than to be governed by India's wishes. To-day he will be satisfied with nothing less than "Govern India." But where the essence of political morality is concerned there is little difference between Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr Edward Villiers. The latter and his friends are themselves "weathercock politicians" in that they have always confessed, albeit indirectly, in their speeches the fact that their White Paper attitude constitutes a reaction to unavoidable circumstances and the fear of losing India and not because of any recognition of India's rights. Sir Oswald, of course, is badly mistaken in believing that Britain can "Govern India" any more, but so are Mr. Villiers and his friends in thinking that they can palm the White Paper off on India. The ultimate destination of both is the same—Disillusionment.

THE EARTHLY GOOD

When urged to take the initiative in re-opening Anglo-Irish negotiations Mr. Thomas said: "What is the earthly good of my taking the initiative?" When De Valera had definitely said, 'We will never pay." The Irish Government will not pay the annuities unless the claims of the British Government are examined by an international arbitration board and to this the guardians of Imperialistic prestige will never agree. But Mr. Thomas ought to know that far from coercing the Irish Free State Government into paying the annuities, the Trade War is doing considerable harm to British interests. "The earthly good," therefore, of his taking the initiative is to save English trade from further injury.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

Mahatma Gandhi gave expression to his well-known views on the question of temple-entry when asked whether he would support the "Untouchables" if they started Satyagraha for the vindication of their right of entry into public temples and whether they had such an inalienable right. He has always held the view and he did no more than reaffirm it when he said that the Harijans had as much right to worship in temples as any other Hindus. In fact, it is his persistent advocacy of their rights that has been responsible for the awakening among the Caste Hindus to the gross injustice done to Harijans by refusing them admission to temples. The Mahatma naturally could not favour the use of force in order to vindicate that right. And he righhtly pointed out that Satyagraha by the Harijans was not advisable while the reformers were busy trying to persuade the Orthodox to waive their objection. Introduction of Satyagraha as the dominant weapon at this stage will only create confusion which would be all the more dangerous because success achieved so far promises decisive victory of the cause through propaganda in favour of the Harijans. Satyagraha is a delicate weapon which should be resorted to only when persuasion and argument have failed. And, then, again, the question is not so much of the opening of the temple gates for Harijans as of cultivating among orthodox Hindus a spirit which does not exist.

"SPECIAL CONCESSIONS."

Mr. H. G. Walford, Prsident of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Lucknow, would have the "Swarajists" accept the White Paper and work it constructively. This is natural enough. Sir Henry Gidney's community, although it does not now ignore altogether unavoidable circumstances, has yet to travel long before it can reach identity with India. Meanwhile, it is equally natural for Mr. Walford to say that "Anglo-Indians had shown a special proficiency for generations in certain branches of services such as railways, posts and telegraphs, customs, etc., and they in his opinion were fully justified in demanding specialist concession in the matter of employment in these jobs." What Mr. Walford forgets is that Anglo-Indians showed "special proficiency" because Indians were given little or no chance. And since they were deprived of opportunities then they deserve them in full measure at least now. Indeed, logically it is Indians who are entitled to "specialist concessions".

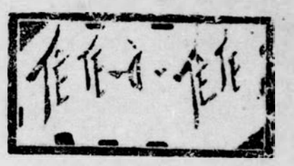
Press Views

Government's Duty

A whole week has elapsed since the All-India Congress Committee dispersed after formally terminating the civil disobedience movement. Not even the worst enemy of the Congress can now accuse it of being engaged in an unconstitutional or subversive movement. The Congress having decided to resume its normal activities, it was the imperative duty of the Government to take immediate action to enable it to do so. The Government has so far done nothing in that direction. The repressive laws are still in force, the ban on Congress organisations and Congress activities still continues in several localities, the prohibitory orders passed under the Ordinance Acts against Congress workers are still in force and hundreds of Congressmen and Congress women are still in prison. It is within the power of the Government of release all political prisoners, who have not been guilty of violence, and complete the restoration of a peaceful political atmosphere in the country. Will the Government do so, and earn the applause of all right-thinking persons? Or will it give a further proof of bureaucratic cussedness, and proceed in a halting, grudging reluctant manner to make good its oft-repeated assurances? Will it act like a statesman, or like a police sergeant?—"Tribune."

An "Ulsterian" India?

Lord Lloyd in a speech at Exeter is reported to have described India as a country with a hundred Irelands inside it. Britain is hard put to it to keep even one Ireland, that is so close to her, in terms of cordial relationship as a friendly neighbour and as a willing partner in the Commonwealth. She is therefore evidently unfit to keep a hundred Irelands under control. But Lord Lloyd and his ilk want to keep Ireland under control through the help of an Ulster. And so in India too Britain must create a hundred Ulsters. That is exactly what the White Paper wants to do.—"Daily News."



A severe storm in Comilla damaged, among other things, "a portion of the residence of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui, Minister of the Bengal Government".

The obvious action against the elements will, we hope, be taken without delay.

* * * *

A heat-wave is reported from Nagpur.

Sort of atmospheric reaction to Doctor Moonje?

* * * *

Urged to take the initiative in an Anglo-Irish negotiation Mr. J. H. Thomas wailed that de Valera "will never pay" and asks "what is the earthly use of my taking the initiative?"

In our hopinion, it will do a 'ell of a lot of good.

* * * *

General Goering says that "the German nation needs its colonial soil, or it will die of internal suffocation."

We were under the impression, however, that Germany had been suffering from internal haemorrhage.

* * * *

"An optimist is a fool who would buy from a Jew and sell to a Scott and still hope to make profit".—Dean Inge.

You must bow before the Dean. He is a gloomy Englishman.

* * * *

"The strike as it is now developing is no credit to either side and hence it is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail," says the Calcutta Anglo-Muslim daily.

If wiser counsels could prevail, there would have been no strike at all.

* * * *

According to the "Civil and Military Gazette," "it is impossible to disguise the fact that thinking British people are uneasy about the state of the country's air defences."

Then Lady Houston must be the greatest thinking Britisher in the world. The noble lady herself, at least, is quite loudly and openly undisguised.

* * * *

His Excellency Sir Hyde Clarenden Goven, the Governor of the Central Provinces, has become the patron of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals —on the distinct understanding, we learn, that the term "animals" is defined strictly to mean "animals."

* * * *

"DILLINGER HUNT CONTINUES"

And Dillinger also.

* * * *

"Handwriting is an index to one's character and temperament."

We hear that Mr. Churchill's is "nutt so baid" as a friend would say.

* * * *

A South Indian correspondent claims that Madrasis are more hardworking, intelligent, industrious and efficient than local men.

We are afraid our South Indian friend has failed to do full justice to his brethren's meritorious qualities. He has omitted to mention their most transcendent virtue—the truly astonishing ease with which they adapt themselves to circumstances.

* * * *

"There is much that we could say about Patna Congress meeting," says the "Whip," a Calcutta weekly edited by a C.I.E., —short for Creat-sorry companion of the Order of the Indian Empire,—"but we shall make the excuse of the hot weather. And we feel that our readers will heave a sigh of relief."

We should think so. Indeed we do.

* * * *

What Foods Do For The Teeth?

Provide employment.

* * * *

A homely lesson of peace, says Reuter, was given to Disarmament delegates at Geneva, by a couple of finches who carried all day long "twigs to build their nest in a hole in the ceiling" of the famous lobby.

These poor birds, they have rushed where angels positively fear to tread.

By the way what would have happened if Christ entered the Hall while the delegates were at work? Consternation among assembled Christians and shouts of "unauthorised intruder?"

* * * *

AT LAST!

He had never been able to keep a job for more than a few days. He was now engaged as a packer in a Swadeshi glass-factory.

One day he broke a costly lamp and was told by the manager that 25 per cent of his salary would be cut each month till the damage done had been made good.

"How much was the lamp worth?" he asked anxiously.

"Rs. 100".

"Ah! it looks as if I've got a regular job at last!"

Liberals Stress Need For United Action

PATNA LEAD WELCOMED

But Are Scared By Rising Tide Of Socialism In Congress

Commenting on the Patna decisions Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior) in the course of a joint statement stress the imperative necessity of all parties and communities to make a determined effort to solve what they characterise as the "problem of problems."

The country can now be sure, they declare, that the All-India Congress Committee has abandoned the Civil Disobedience Movement. This action has been welcomed by a vast majority of Congressmen themselves and all others outside the Congress movement who were throughout strongly of the opinion that the country was suffering and would gravely suffer by the movement.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

One need not be perturbed, they point out, at Mahatma Gandhi reserving to himself the liberty to practise civil disobedience in the name of the Congress. It this profession of faith helped to bring about the exit of civil disobedience for all practical purposes, those who disapproved of the movement need not make this personal concession to Mahatma Gandhi a cause for complaint.

The step that the A.I.C.C. has now taken after producing political stagnation in Congress circles for four years demonstrates conclusively the wisdom of those who did not bend to the whirlwind of Civil Disobedience Movement and despite abuse and vilification, maintained that the best interests of the country lay in constitutional methods.

COUNCIL-ENTRY.

It is satisfactory that the Congress has abandoned the fruitless task of boycotting the legislature and is officially going to run candidates for election. If, instead of ploughing the sands, the Congress had sent its ment into the legislatures and worked unitedly with other parties, we have no doubt, enormous difference would have been made in the constitutional position of the country.

INDEPENDENCE.

There are still fundamental differences between the Congress and those outside it. The first and the most prominent objective in the Congress programme is Independence.

Those who look upon this item even from the cold aspect of practical politics without being carried away by sentiment of any kind, realise its futility. The Liberals are firm in their creed of making India a full-fledged Dominion within the Empire. We must look facts in the face and not slur over them as the Congress is very much inclined to do. The liberals though yielding to none in their desire to secure the largest measure of freedom for their country are convinced that India's interests would be better served by her becoming a free country within the Empire than by Independence. To talk of Independence under the present conditions in India is crying for the moon.

PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

This tendency in Indian politics to ignore realities has been largely due to the present constitution which puts no real responsibility on the shoulders of the people for the administration of the affairs of their own country. The communal differences in the country are as serious as they ever were before. It must be realised that all this talk of propaganda for Independence for India can have no semblance of reality unless there is unity, friendly feeling and complete understanding amongst the various communities castes and creeds in India. This is the problem of problems that faces India. It is the duty of all partes and all communities to make a determined effort to solve it. The communal question cannot and will not be a live issue at the next elections. The electorate is divided in two main watertight compartments with diametrically opposite views on the communal issue. At least at the next elections most of the candidates appealing to the electorates would be in agreement with the vast majority in their constituencies.

"RED" SCARE.

The next fundamental difference is that Congressmen have amongst them a minority which is definitely inclined towards communism. At least in Bombay this minority has gained the upper hand.

This may have been due more to the force of circumstances than to conviction, but it cannot be denied that for the last few years the Congress as a whole has hobnobbed with those believing in Bolshevik principles. This may again be due to the desire of the leaders to placate all sections, but by doing so they do create fundamental difference between themselves and most of those who are outside the Congress movement. This is neither the time nor the place to explain the clear-cut distinction between Socialism and Communism.

But, while Socialism on sound lines may be the salvation of the world, it is certainly the duty of all Indians who have the welfare of their country at heart to make the rising generation realise the dangers of the propaganda of those who may now be only a minority even in the Congress.

ADMIRAL TOGO DEAD

TOKYO, May 30.

Admiral Togo is dead.—Reuter.

Heichachvio Togo, a Satsuma Samurai, Japanese Admiral, was born in Kagoshima in 1847. He studied naval science and navigation in England from 1871 to 1878, and first rose into prominence in 1894 when, as captain of the cruiser "Naniwa," he sunk the Chinese troopship "Kowshing" 'en route' for Korea.

He played a very conspicuous part in the Russo-Japanese War which broke out in 1904. As commander-in-chief of the Japanese fleet he was responsible for many a brilliant Japanese victory. He took the Russian squadron in harbour by surprise during the night and inflicted heavy losses on them. Later in the day the battleships engaged the coast batteries. Repulsed in this attempt, the Japanese established a stringent blockade, which tried the endurance of the ships and the men to the utmost. From time to timee the torpedo-craft tried to run in past the batteries, and free and deadly use was made by both sides of submarine mines. But, though not destroyed, the Port Arthur squadron was paralyzed by the instantaneous assertion of naval superiority. The brilliant operations under vice-admiral Togo's direction finally culminated in the utter annihilation of the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan. For these meritorious services Togo received the title of Count (1907). In 1906 he had already been made a member of the British Order of Merit.

Count Togo was but a couple of day ago elevated to the rank of a Marquis.)

STATE FUNERAL FOR TOGO

TOKIO, May 30.

The nation is plunged in grief at the death of Admiral Togo who eexpired on the 29th anniversary of his triumphant return to the naval-base of Sasebo after annihilation of the Russian fleet at Tsushima. Throngs of men, women and children waited throughout the night outside his house praying for recovery but Togo passed away in the presence of two sons, and an aged wife who is bed-ridden for many ars. She was carried in a litter to Togo's bedside. The only others present were three old comrades-in-arms including Vice-Admiral Ogasawara who rang up Togo's famous signal at Tsushima "All must strive their utmost."

The whole nation has gone into voluntary mourning. A special meeting of the Cabinet decided to give a State funeral on 5th June, an honour accorded only to 9 other subjects in the history of Japan. It is officially announced in London that Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief of China Station, will proceed to Japan on board H. M. S. "Suffolk" to represent the British Government at the funeral.

FOR BENEFIT OF LANCASHIRE

Committee Considers Results Of Use Of Pure & Mixed Cotton

LONDON, May 29.

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee in a statement say that they are principally occupied at present with the relative commercial results to be derived by the Lancashire industry from using pure types of Indian short staple cotton as opposed to mixtures.

The Committee consider that encouragement to permanently increased trade probably depend on the constancy of staple and the pure type, of which obviously the practice of mixing is the enemy. Their present enquiries are designed to establish beyond question whether better financial results are securable from using slightly dearer unmixed types.—Reuter.

OPIUM TRAFFIC

Situation Aggravated

GENEVA, May 30.

Mr. Victor Hoo replying to Mr. Fuller's strictures in connection with opium traffic shid that unfortunately he was unable to record improvement in the situation which had been aggravated recently. China, however, was determined to carry on the struggle and would welcome the technical assistance suggested by Mr. Fuller. Mr. Hoo emphasised that China was more menaced by the foreign drugs clandestinely introduced in her territory than were the other countries threatened by Chinese products.—Reuter

TROUBLE IN NORTH ITALY

Catholic Seminary Students Resent Fascist Policy

TRIESTE, May 29.

A dangerous state of tension between the Slovene clergy in the North of Italy and the Fascist authorities have been brought to a head by the arrest of Professors Musizza and Rutar at the Catholic Seminary of Gorizia, charged with anti-Fascism and creating trouble between the Slovene and Italian clergy.

The Seminary has a majority of Slovene students, many whereof resent. The Fascist policy of Italianisation.—Reuter.

FRONTIER WELCOMES PATNA DECISIONS

"Red Shirt" Leaders Extend Full Support

BANNU, May 29.

The Red Shirt leaders of various centres in Bannu as well as other Districts in the Frontier welcome the resolutions passed at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Panta and have expressed their whole-hearted approval thereof.

It may be remembered that the Red Shirts leaders here did not approve of the Ranchi meeting of the Swarajists.

The proceedings of the Patna meeting and the speeches of Mahatmaji have changed their former attitude and they have extended their full help and support to the A.I.C.C. decisions.—United Press.

Sham Lal Arrested

LYALLPUR, May 29.

Comrade Sham Lal, ex-President of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, was arrested here under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code.

It may be recalled that he had addressed a letter to the Governor of the Punjab strongly complaining against the police treatment and requesting that he might be sent to jail as the police had frustrated all his attempts to improve his future career, and he had nothing to meet the necessities of life. In an application which he gave to the Deputy Commissioner he reiterated his demand. Susequently he went into the Deputy Commissioser's Court, who informed him, that he could not agree to his request. He then went to the Superintendent of Police, and reiterated his demand there, following which he was taken into custody.—United Press.

LABOUR CONFLICT IN AKRON?

Well Organised Rubber Workers Demand More Pay

AKRON (Ohio), May 29.

A major labour conflict is foreshadowed in consequence of the rubber workers formulating a demand of 75 cents per hour as compared to the present 40 and also the claim of guaranteed work year 44 weeks with half-pay and periods of idleness.

The rubber workers are most strongly organised but their demands will almost certainly be rejected by the employers.—Reuter.

FAILURES

(BY PERIN.)

It was only yesterday that my father suggested to us, the unfortunate victims of the matriculation examination, how to receive—God forbid—a failure. The latter is in every case very bitter, but to sensitive students it is much more. Firstly, they regret, their missing a year, and secondly, they feel abashed to show themselves in society—why?—Just because they have failed to pass in a paltry examination of the University, which is well-known for the height of its tower and the depths of its ignoraance.

Now, supposing, on the 31st of May a candidate of the matriculation examination hears his result as "failed"; well, what should he or she do? It is, of course, no use sitting in a corner and, so to say, "weeping out the failure." That recourse, will never help you to pass the succeeding year. But, on the other hand, I heartily agree with the philosophical Vernon Lee, when she writes, that the theory of the stoics and saints is very "stupid and underbred" to regard such-failures with utter calmness. Human beings are after all made of flesh and bones, and such saintliness, can never descend to everyone in this vast world.

Coming to the point, I once more ask, how to receive a failure? It is as if going through a sort of rehearsal before the actual failure comes. "Be prepared for the worst" say the wise, and that is a maxim with a very deep meaning. An unexpected failure, is more shocking and bitter, than an expected, one. So it is a very wise person, who, rehearses,—when he is alone—before his tables and chairs "what he would do if he failed." To a mere auditor of this unheard-of proposition, it would seem funny and eccentric, but it, no doubt helps a great deal, in bearing up failures.

No sensible person in the world, ever likes failures in any enterprise, but sometimes, nature proves very obstinate, when she persists in presenting repeated failures to some wretched person, who even after all his attempts at success, is at last driven to commit suicide or to resort to some other similarly desperate action.

Failures are in a sense advantageous to us in some ways. They teach us a lesson, they give us an experience of sadness of destiny, which is the principal teacher of life. According to an eminent writer, failures place a cataract, in the daily routine of our ordinary life. Failures approach everyone, and frequently those who dread them most, and so, it is my sincere advice to all my worthy readers, to always rehearse failures in any enterprise, even though they hope for success, and never be disappointed and dejected, for old man failure is always pleased to see people sorrowing at his approach.

4000 HOMELESS IN BEZWADA

MADRAS, May 30.

A Bezwada message says that four thousand persons have been rendered homeless by a disastrous fire which broke out in Bezwada town yesterday. It is stated that on the lowest estimate about a thousand houses and huts were burnt. No loss of life is reported but two or three babies are reported to be missing. Large quantities of provisions as well as game and cattle were lost. —A.P.

KATHIAWAR MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE

RAJKOT, May 30.

The Kathiawad Chamber of Commerce is contemplating to hold the second session of the Kathiawad Merchants Conference when questions regarding the present coastal trade and other matters will be discussed. Leading merchants have been invited to send in their opinions on the holding of the conference.—A.P.

TRUCE WITH IMAM TO CONTINUE

Ibn Saud Gives Time To Carry Out Peace Conditions

CAIRO, May 29.

It is officially announced that King Ibn Saud has agreed ot prolongation of truce with the Imam of Yemen for several days in order to give him the time required to carry out his peace conditions.—Reuter.

An earlier message from Cairo stated:

King Ibn Saud has ordered the offensive against Sanaa, Capital of Yemen, to begin at dawn on Tuesday. King Ibn Saud's troops at present in Hodeida have to cross 150 miles of desert and climb 7000 feet before reaching Sanaa. The offensive is expected to be launched in three fronts. Meantime the Yemen Goverment has withdrawn all troops and concentrated them round Sanaa.

NAVAL PARLEYS BETWEEN U. S. AND JAP.

TOKIO, May 29.

Early naval negotrations between America and Japan are expected in consequence of Mr. Cordell Hull agreeing to the Japanese Ambassador's suggestion of direct diplomatic talk between the two countries preliminary to the 1935 Naval Conference.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Ahmedabad Municipality Supports Rajah's Bill

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

Whole-hearted support was accorded at the meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held this evening to the Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah for abolition of untouchability among Hindus.

The Collector wrote a letter asking for the opinion of the Municipality which resolved stating that disabilities imposed by social customs and usages on certain classes of Hindus known as "depressed" or "untouchable" classes which have been in certain matters even legally recognised in the adjudication of rights and duties in civil and criminal courts, should be removed by law.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL

Standing Committee Sanctions Preparations Of Voters' List

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday, sanctioned, subject to the approval of Corporation, the preparation of the Electoral Roll for the General Elections to the Municipality.

According to the terms of section 22 (1) of the Municipal Act, the Electoral Roll will have to be prepared "de novo" by house to house census to ensure enrolment of all eligible persons.

The actual enumeration, it will be remembered, was held in abeyance pending the receipt of a reply from the Government regarding the request made by the Corporation for the extension of its present life.

Since the Government had refused to extend the life of the Corporation, the enumeration will now proceed. The actual work started as from 14th instant under the direction of the Town Duty Refund Officer, and the special officers and staff have already been deputed for the work.

The total cost of personnel is estimated to amount to Rs. 52,709 as against Rs. 52,272 on the last occasion including the preliminary expenses amounting to Rs 856-8-0 already incurred to date.

200 HOMES GUTTED

MADRAS, May 30.

Nearly 200 houses were destroyed in a fire at Poochipatti village. It is reported that a house caught fire while the inmates had gone to witness a drama. Helped by the wind the fire spread to the whole village. The police are inquiring into th matter.—A.P.

Germany's Request For Moratorium Granted

British, French And Swedish Delegates Secure Agreement In Respect Of Dawes And Young Plan

BERLIN, May 29.

The delegates to the Debts Conference have agreed to Germany's request for a six months moratorium on foreign debt transfer payments, the British, French and Swedish delegates adding a proviso trat the requirements of their respective Governments in respect of the Dawes-Young loans have been satisfied. The latter loans were excluded from the conference discussions.

The debts agreement gives creditors the option of taking accruing interest firstly in cash in six months time on the basis of 40 per cent or more according to the Reichbank position; secondly, accepting a Government guarantee on bonds maturing in ten years bearing an interest of 3 per cent.

The Reichsbank reserves the right to withdraw offer in respect of cash payments on a month's notice, but undertakes to make every effort to arrange the foreign currency position to facilitate the maximum payment possible.

The British, French and Swedish delegates have acquiesced to the agreement provided the scheme is administered impartiality.

The Swiss and Dutch delegates have withheld assent on the ground that the agreement ignores their special position. The Americans have not disclosed their attitude.—Reuter

GERMANY NEEDS HER COLONIES

BERLIN, May 29.

The campaign for the return of Colonies has been carried further by the spirited speech of General Goering on the occasion of the investment of the so-called Green Police, created by himself with the traditions of the former German East African Police Regiment.

General Goering declared that, as their predecessors fought with a regular army, so it was their task, if danger ever arose, to defend their Fatherland's frontiers.

He added that the renunciation of the Colonies has been enforced by the Peace Treaty, but we have always repeated the claim that German nation needs its colonial soil, or it will die of internal suffocation.—Reuter.

STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM

Socialist And Labour International Debate Subject In Camera

BRUSSELS, May 29.

The struggle against Fascism formed one of the principal subjects of a debate at the meeting of the Executive of the Socialist and Labour International under the presidency of M. Vandervelde.

The proceedings which were in camera began on May 27 and concluded at dawn to-day. Reports on illegal propaganda measures were received from Germany, Austria, Latvia and Bulgaria.

It was decided to remove the secretariat next April from Zurich to a less expensive country.—Reuter.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Will Be Tabled In Commons On Monday

LONDON, May 30.

The Committee of Privileges will meet at 4 p.m. to further consider the draft report. It is hoped, says "The Times," that the report will be tabled in the House of Commons on Monday and published in the press on Tuesday morning, in which case it will probably be debated in the House of Commons latter in the week. —Reuter.

SOVIET TO BUY SCOTTISH HERRINGS

LONDON, May 30.

Good news for the distressed Scottish herring industry came at the close of the meeting of the Scottish herrings curers and Russian representatives in the House of Commons yesterday evening.

The Soviet agreed to purchase 70,000 barrels of this season's catch of Scottish herrings at 27sh. 3d. a barrel. The curers originally asked 30 shillings and the Soviet offered twenty-five.—Reuter.

ALLISON FRACTURES ANKLE

A Washington message to "The Chicago Daily Tribune," dated May 6, states:—Winter Allison of Texas, who was being groomed by the U. S. L. T. A. for the doubles role with George Lott in the forthcoming Davis Cup matches, broke his ankle while playing in the doubles match with John Van Ryn against Lester Stoefen of California and Frank Shields at the Chevy Chase Club here to-day.

It is probable that Stoefen, who is on the Davis Cup squad, may be picked to replace Allison in the doubles role. Partnered with Lott, Stoefen won the doubles title last summer and the indoor doubles crown at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, recently. It is not likely that Van Ryn will be drafted as he has definitely stated that his new business position will prevent him from participating in any matches that will take him out of the country.

CHINA'S OPIUM TRAFFIC

Extensive Production Menace To World, Says American Delegate

GENEVA, May 29.

Most serious charges are levelled against China in connection with the opium traffic by Mr. Fuller, the American delegate to the Opium Advisory Commission.

Mr. Fuller said, that four years ago opium production China was at least seven times the rest of the world put together and has increased greatly since then.

Such an extensive production was intolerable and a menace to the world.

Mr. Fuller suggested that the Chinese Government should permit a more complete report on the situation, and particularly a detailed information regarding her provincial monopolies, together with the revenues derived therefrom.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN INDO-CHINA

Devaluation Of Piastre Will Not Be Countenanced

PARIS, May 30.

The Commission established by the Minister of Colonies to study the repercussions and fluctuations of silver on the economic situation in the Far East, especially Indo-China, has reported.

The Commission rejects measures tending under any form towards the voluntary devaluation of the Indo-Chinese pastre, and makes a number of suggestions with the object of improving the economic situation in Indo-China.

The Minister of Colonies has adopted the conclusions.—Reuter.

EX-MINISTER SUSPENDED BY FRENCH BAR COUNCIL

PARIS, May 29.

On the ground that he endeavoured to obtain the suspension of an exclusion order against a foreign financier, ex-Minister of the Interior M. Eugene Frot has been suspended for six months by the Bar Council.

This follows the previous disbarment of ex-Minister Renoult and Deputy Bonnaure in connection with the Stavisky affair.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN DIRECT TAXATION

PARIS, May 29.

The Government's fiscal reform bill introduced in the Chamber aims at stimulating the revenue by a reduction in direct taxation.

The maximum rate of income tax is lowered from 36 to 24 per cent, a number of irritating and unproductive taxes are abolished and the whole basis of revenue is generally broadeened. —Reuter.

Kathiawar Farmers Conference

DHOLA, May 30.

The Second Session of the Kathiawad Farmers Conference was held here when various resolutions pertaining to the uplift of the farmers were passed.—A.P.

Readers' Views

Help The Blind

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reading public must be aware of the only association in Bombay founded some years ago to offer relief to the blind, known as the Blind Relief Association.

During the last decade and a half the Association has progressively expanded its field of activity. It is running an industrial school and Home in Bombay, where blind boys are taught to read and write and certain handicrafts. It has also under its control a hospital where surgical and medical aid is given gratis for all ailments of the eye.

Outside Bombay, the Association is conducting a school and Industrial Home at Bhavnagar and has branches at Chalisgaon, Bijapur, Balsar, Surat, Anand, etc., and is also rendering medical and surgical assistance and supplying glasses also free.

It is the intention of the Association to open a branch in the capital of the Deccan and it is hoped that Poonities for whose benefit the branch will exist, will come forward to contribute their quota towards furtherance of this object. There can be no worse misery than blindness. The afflictions loss of sight inflicts are simply pitiable. There can be, therefore, no better form of charity than helping the blind. As the cause is above the differances of caste, creed and religion, it is the duty of every component of the society to render all possible help to assist the blind brethren. There are not many institutions in India specially devoted to the cause of the blind. Indeed foreign missionaries have done and are doing a lot for them, but the Indian community is so far almost completely apethetic. It is, however, strange to observe that the country which spends' lacs of rupees annually for the protection of cows and cattle, has not yet developed the vision to protect its blind. It will, therefore, be agreed that Poona on account of its unequalled position badly needs a centre for the blind, and I hope and pray that the charitable public of Poona and Maharashtra will advance the hand of help with men and money.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. MACHAVE.

Help Karve University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel it my duty to place before the public of Bombay some of the activities that are being carried on by the Committee appointed to collect funds for Prof. Karve's Women's University. Several lectures and meetings were held in Bombay. A lecture by Maharshi Karve on "the Indian Women's University and its future" was arranged by Dadar Matunga Zorostrian Association for the benefit of the Parsi Colony on 29th April, 1934, when Mr. R. P. Masani, presided. The main object was to acquaint the charitably disposed Parsi community with what the University is doing for the education of women and the difficulties it meets at present, Prof. Karve gave a short history of the University from the date of its foundation till its present development. The president requested the audience, especially the Parsi comrunity, to help the University and advance the cause of women's education by liberal donations. Mr. Mancherji Joshi took pains to make the meeting a success.

I was fortunate to secure the co-operation of Mr. N. V. Modak, the Chief Engineer for the City of Bombay, who took me to rich and prominent people in Bombay and suburbs for their help.

Dr. Roy of Dadar gave the best part of his time and secured help from the citizens of Dadar and Mahim. Similarly Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, is actively devoting much of his time to this cause.

Another lecture was arranged in the Gordhandas Soondersas College on 28th April 1934 when Dr Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the Collage, presided and Maharshi Karve addressed the gathering of students. On 3rd of April 1934 Maharshi explained his mission of life to the municipal teachers in the Gilder Tank Municipal Hall when Sir Govindrao Pradhan presided. A large number of teachers took advantage of this occasion and on 25th April the lady teachers met to hear Prof. Karve, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker, presided.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Bhagini Samaj a lecture was delivered by Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Thana people also did not miss this opportunity and arranged two lectures, one under the auspicies of the Sarvajanik Sabha at Marathi Library Hall presided over by Sir G. V. Pradhan and another by ladies when Mrs. Laxmibai Deshpande occupied the chair. At both these meetings Prof. Karve addressed the gatherings.

Several persons took active interest and gave help, especially Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. Savalaram Yande, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Gangala, Seth Ramchandra Bhat, Mrs. Shafi Tayabji, Nana Saheb Puranik of Panvel, Mrs. Kashibai Kothare, Mr. Chhotalal Shroff of Palghar, Mr. Kaikini, Mr. Vithalrao Pranjape, Mr. Madhavrao Joshi, Mr. Mansukhi, Drs. Rath, Abhyanker, Erurker, Khanolker, Mahasker and Mr. Navare.

There were two more lectures at Napoo Hall Matunga and Tilak Mandir Ville Parle when Sir G. V. Pradhan and Prof. M. D. Alteker respectively presided.

The office of the Committee is situated at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, where all donations will be gratefully accepted.

The University is in great need of funds and the public of Bombay will not lag behind in their full support towards the cause of women's education.—Yours, etc.,

L. R. PHADNIS.

Bombay May 29.

Suggestions To B. E. S. T. Co

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time back I had occasion to go to Poona for a few days. I found that every night (exactly at 9 p.m. as I came to know afterwards,) the electric lights would become dim just for a few seconds. On inquiry, I was agreeably surprised to learn that lights were purposely made dim for the consumers to regulate their watches. To my mind, this is a very convenient, inexpensive and useful practice and I think every Supply company ought to adopt it. I am sure it will be greatly appreciated by all people especially in a busy city like Bombay, where every movement has to be regulated by time.

2. The B. E. S. T. Co. have recently introduced two very useful bus services. I would suggest that the utility of and the patronage given to the new "G" route service will be greatly enhanced if the same is extended and made to run from the K. E. M. Hospital or at least from the Luxmi Cinema via the Currey Road and the Lower Parel Stations. It may also with profit be extended to the Worli Chowpati during the evenings.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Charges For Electricity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many consumers of electricity in Bombay, as is well-known, are paying to Messrs the B. E. S. & T. Co., for more than what they actually consume. If the total number of units consumed in a quarter of (three months) is less than 33, he has to pay all the same for 33. If his total for a quarter, say, is 15 only, he has to pay for the difference as well, viz., 18. The Company may be within its rights to do so, but it means much, in these days of depression and unemployment, to those who are living in single-room tenements, with only a couple of lights to consume electricity in small quantity only. Surely something ought to be done to relieve this unnecessary burden off the shoulders of petty consumers. But who will listen to this, or who will champion their cause?

But the Company now has gone a step further, in finding fresh sources of income! Hitherto it was charging one anna and a half, per unit, for the power used by petty shop-keepers who are running small mills for grinding grain for flour or condiments for Swadeshi masala, etc. There are many small shop-keepers and retailers who consume units averaging from 15 to 20 or 30 only per month. Their requirements are very limited, which have been further reduced owing to trade depression. Now they have received notice from the Company that they would be charged for a minimum of 160 units per month! This means that they would be charged Rs. 15 for electricity alone (meter charge being extra) per month, whereas formerly they used to pay a couple of rupees only.

Will somebody in the know inform through these columns whether the Company is within its rights to exact the minimum charges fixed by them, whether there is any power other than the Company, who is authorised to hear the grievances of such consumers, and grant the necessary relief, in these days when every pie saved to poor retailers proves a good-send to them? Cannot the Company wait for better times to inflict such fines, so to say, on poor consumers?—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

"Menace Of Money Lenders"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the grievances of Ram Narain narrated by him in your issue of 24th inst. and the most objectionable treatment meted out to him at the hands of unscrupulous money lenders, it is a very sorry spectacle, indeed, which reflects very badly upon the average Hindu mentality that no other Hindu except Sardar Jamiats ngh has come forward to help Mr. Ram Narain in his hour of trial. I can very well understand the need of some protective legislation, but public opinion itself must be sufficiently strong enough so as to check such rude people from making obscene demonstrations at the doors of respectable people.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Kurla, May 29.

"Working Hours In Government Offices"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been very keenly watching with deep interest the recent correspondence appearing in your columns on the above subject. I have not to say anything regarding office working hours, but I cannot keep myself quiet when your correspondent Mr. Radhakrishnan writes that "South Indians are more hardworking and intelligent than the persons of other communities." I really wonder what he means by this. Does he want to say that there are no men in other communities who can stand by the side of South Indians? No, not in the least! Let me assure Mr. Radhakrishnan that if he were to make deep and proper inquiries in the leading firms of Bombay, I am sure he will come across innumerable men of Hindu Muslim, Parsee, and Christian communities who can in no way prove themselves to be inferior to these South Indians. No doubt, I do agree that the South Indians are hardworking and intelligent, but there are also persons in other communities who possess ability and "fertile brains."

It was not fair on part of "Reason" to deal with South Indians while discussing "working hours in Government Offices," whereas for Mr. Radhakrishnan I must say, that it is a matter of regret, that while pleading on behalf of South Indians, he has gone to the extent of doing injustice to persons of other communities.

Before I conclude, Mr. Editor I must say that the replies given to "Reason" by Mr. K. Mahdevan of Bombay Tramways through your paper were really cogent.—Yours etc.

KERMALI A MERCHANT.

May 30.

A Suggestion To Mangrol Ruler

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had been to Mangrol recently and stayed there for about eight days. I have seen Prince Abdul Khalique—a charming and amiable Prince. I have also been able to have a heart-to-heart talk with some of the leading Jain citizens. I have stayed in Mangrol for several years.

Though I have been in Baroda State since 1920 I should like very much to see the relation between the ruler and the ruled properly restored and cemented. I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting a compromise without holding brief from either side. It is this: Cow killing should be prohibited by a State order within the municipal limits of Mangrol; or beyond the radius of about half a mile. I feel confident that this arrangement will satisfy both the parties and once more the public and the State officers will be seen shaking hands with a smile.—Yours, etc.

K. R. ANJARIA, B.A.LL.M.
Assistant to the Ministers.

Baroda, May 29.

"A Ville Parle Grievance"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Thanks are due to Mr. Brij Basi Lal, for ventilating the new Ville Parle nuisance in your today's paper. The Nehru Road, promised to be one of the finest avenues of Ville Parle; but now, by the Municipality taking its kutchra and night soil carts of the whole of Ville Parle by this road, it has become a "kutcher patti Road," one expected a bus service along this road for the convenience of people residing at long distances; instead they have got a kutcher patti service! Besides, the vans pass just by the doors of the Municipality itself, giving out foul smell. It is a wonder, how the attention of the Municipality was not drawn towards this nuisance before this.—Yours etc.

X. Y. Z.

Ville Parle, May 30.

All-India Saraswat Parishad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a long time since there has been any talk about the All-India Sarswat Parishad which is long overdue. I would humbly suggest that Benares would be the best place for it. Leaving alone that it is the centre of U. P. Benares has got the reputation of being both a religious and educational centre. The students of the Benares Hindu University will, I am sure, contribute their little in making the Parishad a success.—Yours, etc.

A. SARSWAT.

BIG HAUL OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur, Excise Inspector of Dohad Division (Inset), with the help of Mr. Abdul Majidkhan, Police Inspector, Panchmahal District, Khan Saheb Mohiddin Munshi, Excise Inspector, Nadiad, and Messrs. Vallibhai Patel and Manibhai Patel, Excise Sub-Inspectors of Panchmahal District, was instrumental in detecting over 60 cases of illicit liquor manufactured in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas during April last. A large quantity of distilled liquor and cartloads of Mhowra and utensils were seized during the raids.

LUCKNOW CONGRESSMEN MEET AFTER TWO YEARS

Endorse A. I. C. C. Decision And Prepare For Forthcoming Elections

LUCKNOW, May 30.

The Lucknow Town Congress Committee, which was suspended for the last two years, held its meeting last night under the presidency of Mr C B Gupta and passed resolutions calling upon all Congressmen of the city to abide by the decision of the A I C C, regarding the suspension of civil disobedience; appreciating the response of the citizens of Lucknow during the last Civil Disobedience Campaign; asking all Congressmen to enrol themselves as members and appointing Pt. Sridhar Misra as the returning officer to conduct all elections of the Committee which will be held on July 15. in accordance with the direction of the Working Committee.—United Press.

NOVEL WAY OF KNOCKING OUT MONEY

Anglo-Indians Get Four Months' R. I. Each

CALCUTTA, May 30.

E H West, M Sellers and C B Anthony, three Anglo-Indians were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment each on charge of criminal intimidation by throwing crackers inside the hall of the East India Jute Association on January 12 last as a result whereof two persons sustained injuries.

They were also found guilty of criminal trespass, but separate sentences were not awarded.

From the evidence on record, it transpired that the accused persons were unemployed for a long time and hit upon this method with a view to knock out some money.—United Press.

Triumph Of Socialist Reconstruction

(Continued from page 6).

considerable outlay". The period "was not so much a period of rapid rise and powerful upswing of agriculture as a period of creating the pre-requisites for this rise and upswing in the near future."—(Stalin).

The pre-requisites are the collectivisation of individual agriculture i.e., the transforming of small scale individual farms into large scale collective farms after having eliminated the exploiting elements of the village; and the mechanisation of agriculture, i.e transforming the agriculture carried on by primitive implements into agriculture carried on by modern machines.

The following table shows the situation in regard to the development in agriculture:—

Gross production of grain and technical crops in the U. S. S. R. in millions of centners—a centner—about 220 lbs.

	1913.	1932.	1933.
Grain	801.0	698.7	898.0
Cotton	7.4	12.7	13.2
Flax (fibre)	3.3	5.0	5.6
Sugar beets	109.9	65.6	90.0
Oil Seeds	21.5	45.5	46.0

"It will be seen from this table that in the years in which the reorganisation of agriculture was at its height, viz., 1931 and 1932, were the years in which the output of the grain crops diminished most." (Stalin's report to the 17th Party Congress).

During the period of the first Five Year Plan more than 200,000 collective farms and about 5,000 grain and stock breeding Soviet farms were organised. The exploiting elements of the village were liquidated. As a result the appearances of the villages in the Soviet Union has considerably changed. Stalin in his report says:—

"The appearances of our villages has changed even more. The old village with its church in the most prominent place in the village, with the best houses for the policemen, the priest, and the "Kulaks" in the foreground, and with the semi-dilapidated huts of the peasants in the back ground, is beginning to disappear. Its place is being taken by the new village with its public buildings, its club, radio, cinema, schools, library, creches, with its tractors, combines, threshing machines, and automobiles. The old important personages of the village, —the "kulak"-exploiter, the blood-sucking usurer, the profiteering merchant, the little father policeman—have disappeared. Now the prominent personages of the village are the leading workers in the collective and Soviet farms, in the schools and clubs, the head tracter and combine driver, the leading men and women in the fields and in the stock raising farms, and the best shock brigade workers on the collective farm fields."

The extent of mechanisation of agriculture in the U. S. S. R. can be gauged from the following table:—

	1929.	1932.	1933.
Total number of tractors in thousands	34.9	148.5	204.1

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS

The main achievements of the first Five Year Plan in regard to the improvement of the conditions of the workers and peasants are the following:—

(1) Unemployment has been abolished in the U. S. S. R., while in the capitalist countries there are about 30 to 40 millions unemployed.

(2) A two-fold increase in the number of workers and office-workers employed in large scale industry compared with 1928.

(3) Increase in the national income, hence an increase in the incomes of workers and peasants, which in 1932 amounted to 45,100,000,000 roubles, an increase of 85 per cent. compared with 1928.

(4) An increase in the average annual wages of workers and office-workers: employed in large scale industry by 67 per cent. compared with 1928.

(5) An increase in the social insurance fund of 292 per cent. compared with 1928.

With this brief summary of the main achievements of the First Five Year Plan we pass on to the Second Five Year Plan (1933-37).

(To Be Continued.)

KARACHI AND LAHORE AIR SERVICE

Conference Will Meet To Discuss Project

KARACHI, May 30.

The "United Press" understands that the conference of the representatives of the Punjab, Northern India and Karachi Chambers of Commerce and the Indian National Airways will be held at Delhi on June 9, to discuss the projected question of Air Service between Karachi and Lahore.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Matriculation Day

To-day is the Matriculation Day. To-day, by the time the sun has set, many a triumphant-looking student will have been congratulated, many a proud parent will have been saturated with filial pride, many an abnormally exultant student will have slipped over the orange skin, and many an unfortunate examiner will have been heartily cursed. Tongues will have been wagged and newspapers will have been bought. Hands will have been shaken and in some cases heads also. Many a successful candidate will have trod on air in glee and many more will have trod on other peoples' feet in disgust. Eyes will have gleamed and eyes will have dimmed. Some will have planned their future career, others will have regretted their past conduct. Some will have thought of entering business, others the college, and yet some others the other world. Differences will have been sunk, differences will have been made, and things and incidents will have happened bearing a ridiculous contrast to one another.

Hail Monsoon!

The approach of the monsoon in Bombay will not only give immense relief to a great many people who have suffered the tortures of May heat, but it will be generally welcomed by those engaged in certain trades. The waterproofs trade, for one, would look up and already a brisk business in waterproofs has commenced. There would spring up in the city innumerable umbrella shops which would in their turn provide scope for a new profession, a fresh avenue of employment for at a few hundreds of the unemployed in the city. There will be those who will mend umbrellas better known as "umbrella doctors" and one should see a good many of these in every street in Bombay within the next few days. Not a few persons will make some sort of living by hawking umbrella rings, frames, handles and such other knick-knacks, not to mention second-hand umbrellas.

Swadeshi Umbrellas

On inquiries one learns that Japan and Germany have once again invaded the Indian market with cheap umbrellas and waterproofs and it appears a pity that Indians have not so far launched these industries on a decently large scale so as to secure at least a good share of the business. Very good khaddar waterproofs are now available. Apart from this, there is only one Indian concern dealing in purely Swadeshi waterproofs and very few Indian concerns dealing in and manufacturing purely Swadeshi umbrellas. This is a state of affairs which certainly needs looking into.

Speaking of the monsoon it would not be fair to omit the benefits it would bring to certain other classes of people in Bombay. For instance, there is the victoriawalla whose income has depleted considerably due to various kinds of competition and who looks forward to the first burst of monsoon with pleasant thoughts. Picture yourself being at the mercy of the gharrywalla who assumes great importance when the first showers choke up the city's drains and flood the streets. Once meek and submissive he raises his head proudly and demands his price for he can take you through waters where even motor cars would fail. And imagine the thrill every citizen is bound to experience with the first shower of the monsoon. So hail monsoon!

BACKWARD RATNAGIRI

"Mahilavidyalaya's" Efforts To Stamp Out Illiteracy And Ignorance

The Ratnagiri District is known for its illiteracy and poverty. There is some provision for boys' education but except some arrangement for primary education and one High School at Malwan, there was no institution giving secondary education to the girls, even at Ratnagiri, the central place of the district. Two or three attempts were formerly made, but owing to lack of enthusiasm and public sympathy they failed.

Mrs. Malatibai Joshi, G.A. (I. W. University, Poona) since she come to settle in Ratnagiri in 1924, began to feel the need and wished to do her bit for the cause. She and Mr. Janardan Vaman Joshi, B. A. LL.B., moved in the public to see how far they were sympathetic, but finding the peolpe indifferent they settled to create a taste for girls' education in the public and started a class in 1925 in one of the rooms they had rented for themselves. They canvassed for girls but could secure only three students in the beginning. All the subjects necessary for the English first standard, were taught and by the end of May 1925 the number of pupils rose to 7. Most of the girls, having passed the vernacular final examination were coached up and were ready to attend St. II. After the annual examination of the vernacular schools six new girls came in, and the necessity for more rooms and a teacher was felt. Accordingly by the beginning of July 1925, some rooms were rented, a teacher was engaged and the first two English standards were regularly begun.

STEADY GROWTH.

In 1927 an application was made requesting the Director of Public Instruction to register the school and give some aid, on the clear understanding that the school was to follow the course of the Indian Women's University. Mr. J. S. Kadri, the then Educational Inspector, who had already visited the school recommended the registration with the result that the first two English standards were provisionally registered for grant on 30th March 1927. In the meanwhile the Indian Women's University was also approached and the university was also good enough to affiliate the institution.

The Government inspection took place on the 19th November 1929, and a grant of Rs. 332 was given to the institution. The I. W. University also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 150.

WANTED FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

With its growth the institution's wants are also increasing. The rented building, being a residential house, has become most unsuitable and inconvenient for a school. Hence attempts were made to secure a suitable and central piece of land for the school building. A good central plot sufficient for the school building has been recently secured under a long term lease at a moderate rent and now it will all depend on the generous contribution of the public to raise up the school building. The need of introducing the teaching, drawing and culinary arts is keenly felt but the usual obstacle of the lack of funds comes in the way. The next and the most urgent want is that of furniture and apparatus. At present the school is going on with simple benches having no writing desks. Kind donations in this respect are earnestly solicitated. A permanent fund is being collected for which the co-operation and constructive sympathy of the public is most urgently needed.

MADRAS YOUTHS WANT TEMPLE-ENTRY BILL

MADRAS, May 25.

Mr. R. R. Thaluvai, Chairman of the Madras Youth Congress, in the course of a communication to the Government embodying the views of the Congress on the Temple-Entry Bill points out that "the youths of Madras are completely in favour of the said bill being given effect to and request the Government instead of remaining neutral on such a vital issue to fight the opposition tooth and nail and carry the day by voting in favour of the bill."—A.P.

Phagwara.—Sirdar Kishen Singh the Chief Justice of the High Court, Kapurthala, left this place after staying here for about a month. It may be recalled that he was deputed here during the Muharrum when the situation was fraught with the gravest potentialities and a breach of the police peace was imminent.—United Press.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

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Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Woo Revolutionary Middle Class

It Is Anxious For A More Intelligent Economic System

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS MUST DO

The "New Statesman and Nation" writes:—

Politics are developing according to schedule. National Government has done its job competently. It has served the interest of British cavitalism by avoiding imaginative changes and steering a quiet middle course, well suited to the immediate exigencies of England's economic position. It was natural for it to put up that fine old Free Trade Liberal, Mr. Runciman, the hero of the Post Office Savings ramp and one of the chief architects of its fortunes, to name under seventeen headings the blessings brought by its Protectionist and economy policy. Mr. Runciman is entitled to his laurels. But the natural result of any restoration of confidence is to destroy the Government which restored it. Believing that trade is on the upgrade and that the crisis is past, the constituent elements of the National Government tend to fall, apart, and Sir Thomas Inskip's proposal to weld National Conservatives, National Liberals and National Labour into a permanent National Party meets with a cold reception. Capitalist groups are prepared to sink their differences when they are frightened; anything in the nature of recovery sends them off into different camps. They will join again at a moment's notice if they can be persuaded that union is the only safeguard against loss of dividends, whether as a result of another economic crisis or of a threat to socialise industry.

Mr. Baldwin and the "Times", therefore, represent a majority of "national" opinion when they urge the advantages of maintaining party labels, co-operating when possible in the constituencies and ruling by coalition. But "arrangements" are not easy to maintain in the constituencies and the result may well be a Parliament composed of shifting groups, producing an instability fatal to democratic government. It is true that if we have Beaverbrook candidates, Fascists, Baldwinites, Simonites and Liberals fighting one another in the constituencies, Labour, which profits in any case by the swing of the pendulum, may become the strongest party. But to gain an absolute majority and therefore effectively to restore the two-party system, Labour would have to win many more middle class and agricultural constituencies than now seems in the least probable. The present prospect is that the next Election will produce a situation like that in 1929, confronting Labour with the unenviable choice of refusing to take office as a minority Government or of doing so at the cost of a compromise fatal to its own unity —a situation in which its best course is probably to take office and introduce an important Socialist measure on which it can at once appeal to the country if it is defeated. In any case the drift is towards an uneasy balance of parties similar to that in Germany under Bruening or even towards the group system which has made Parliament so ineffective for many years in France. The result in either case is to increase scepticism about Parliament and about politicians. We may as well face the fact—reflected in the low percentage in the polls at by-elections—that this scepticism about the present political system is already common, not only amongst Left-Wing Socialists and Fascists, but also among civil servants, among men and women on buses and trams, indeed among people of all sorts whose interest in the antiquated procedure of Parliament is not a vested interest. This scepticism has commonly been one of the most important factors in preparing the ground for Fascism.

SHIFTING OF CLASS GROUPING.

Is this development inevitable? Not if we understand the situation. All political thinking today must be based on the recognition that the class grouping of society has shifted. It has long been obvious that the aristocratic landed class and the business and industrial class have for political purposes become a single class—which is the basic reason for the decline of Liberalism. But the result is not, as Marxists have often suggested, a clear cut division between capitalist on the one side and proletariat on the other. While the development of mass production has weakened the Trade Unions by causing large-scale unemployment and increasing the demand for unskilled as against skilled workmen, the managerial class and the technicians and the clerical workers have increased both in numbers and in importance. It is these groups which supplied Hitler with his keenest and most useful followers, and if to-day they are disappointed with the results of the Revolution in Germany, they are powerless to say so. In any economic crisis in which the new middle class suffers like the workingclass from rnemployment, it becomes revolutionary, and, according to the leadership offered to it, is capable of being either on the side of Fascism or of Socialism. It is this situation which makes Mr. Cole's new book an event of real political importance. (What Marx Really Meant. By G. D. H. Cole (Gollanez, 5s.).) He provides a careful and up to date analysis of the class situation in England to-day. Marxists will argoe about the accuracy of his interpretation of Marx. Let them. The importance of Mr. Cole's book lies not in its discussion of Marx, but in the light it throws on the present situation, which Marx, prescient in many things, could not possibly have foreseen in detail.

WANTED INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP

The plain fact is that there is a new midle-class which is not satisfied with the existing order. It differs from our esfabnished rulers in being highly critical of the management and distribution of wealth and in being quite uninterested in maintaining the existing parliamentary and party system. Being to some extent a propertied class, it commonly, in a crisis, prefers the capitalist side to the proletarian. But it need not necessarily do so, and it is already convinced that important changes, particularly monetary changes are essential. It is to this class that schemes of planning and of monetary reform chiefly appeal. Capitalism, as we see it to-day, is morally and economically shocking to everyone who does not do very well out of it, and the facts of unemployment and undernourishment on the one side and great wealth and great destruction of goods on the other are no longer defensible or defended. The broad truth, long emphasised by progressive economists, that there is a ludicrous and disastrous disproportion between production and consumers' capacity to buy what is produced is indisputable, and methods of bridging this discrepancy are invented almost weekly by currency reformers. We have counted two hundred such simple "Open Sesames" within the last twelve months. Frequently they contain a very large measure of truth, and it is noticeable that the "Times", that bulwark of currency orthodoxy as of all other orthodoxies, has at length opened its columns to a lengthy correspondence on currency which has not even excluded the followers of Major Douglas. For our own part we have always recognised the validity of much of the critical analysis of Major Douglas and of other currency reformers, and agree that in some form or other Society must succeed, if it is to avoid complete disaster, in maining a stable relationship between productive and consufing capacity. But to regard this desirable object as possible within the existing framework of capitalism is, we believe, demonstrably erroneous, and the more intelligent currency reformers are, in private if not in public, ready to agree that monetary reform is part of a necessary social revolution, not a panacea in itself. In short you have here a large, inflential, because politically minded, class, vehemently critical of present capitalism, in part at least socialistic in its attitude, but at present unconvinced that the present Labour party is likely to be the efficient instrument of the changes which it advocates. It wants a scientific organisation of industry and an assurance, which it may fairly be given, that it is not to be treated as the technician was at first treated in Russia, but, on the contrary, given more opportunity and importance in a Socialist state than it can have under capitalism. To-day this class needs intelligent leadership it is not at present Fascist, since it has no interest in the jingo-imperialism, the violence or the self-display of Fascism. But it is potentially revolutionary and anxious for a more intelligent economic system. It is easily misled by Fascism's all-embracing appeal, since it fails to realise that the Fascist Corporate State must mean in practice not a mere scientific distribution of wealth, but a greater restriction of production in the interests of the monopolies which control the corporations.

WOO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

It follows that Socialist policy to-day must be directed to a large section of middle-class as well as to working-class opinion. But the way to do this is not, as official Labour seems often to imagine, to water down its policy in a quite vain endeavour to avoid giving offence. The divergence between Socialists and that part of the propertied class which wishes to keep things as they are now is fundamental and unbridgeable. To turn the Socialist appeal into a mild and compromising affair is to prefer to frighten one's friends rather than one's opponents. This was the fatal defect of MacDonaldism. No Socialist should desire to "create confidence" in the City. He should aim at creating confidence amongst the immense mass of people both in the working and middle class who wait for leadership which looks capable of carrying out its policy once it assumes office. And a considered measure of parliamentary reform is an indispensable ingredient in any such programme. A Reform Bill is as necessary to-day as it was in 1832. The problem then was to provide the new industrial class with an instrument by which it could clear away the mediaeval lumber which retarded industry and prevented at innumerable points the use of scientific knowledge for the creation of wealth and the improvement of public health and happiness. In the same way to-day it is no longer possible to work through a parliamentary system primarily designed to prevent the Executive interfering with the institution of property. The days of "laisser faire" are over and property is again the enemy of science. That is not to say that Parliamentary should be swept out of existence as it has been in effect in Fascist countries. That will only occur if we fail to reform its procedure and retain the ludicrous incumbrance of the House of Lords. It is the old story of "reform that you may preserve." Without an intelligent proposal for parliamentary reform the Labour Party has not the least chance of convincing anyone beyond its regular members that it can accomplish the scientific reorganisation of industry which it is pledged to carry out. Similarly, if it wishes to appeal to the potentially revolutionary class it must not only advocate the nationalisation of the banking system, but also show that it has a clear idea of what it wishes to do with that system and with monetary problems generally when it is in a position to deal with them. With the problem of monetary policy we hope shortly to deal in a series of articles in this paper. For the moment we are concerned to urge that Social Democracy will fail here as Social Democracy failed in Germany if it takes a standpat view of the Constitution, if in trying to avoid offending those who are in any case its opponents, it fails to appeal to that great body of middle-class as well as proletarian opinion which is to-day not in the least afraid of the prospect of far-reaching social change.

2 Roads Through Life Which would You Choose
The Girl of 12
?
25
25
45
45
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INDIA CANNOT LAG BEHIND

Singapore Already Passes Rubber Restriction Scheme

SIMLA, May 30.

Though the recent notification in the "Gazette" of India has enabled rubber restriction scheme to take effect from June 1, it is considered necessary to have proper legislation passed on the subject. The Associated Press understands that such legislation is now under preparation and will be introduced at the next session of the Assembly.

It may be mentioned that the Legislative Council at Singapore has already passed such legislation and India cannot lag behind.—A. P.

HUNDREDS RENDERED HOMELESS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 29.

Details now to hand regarding the outbreak of fire in Boorgam Pahad (Warangal District) on 27th May indicate that damage caused was more extensive than had been anticipated.

Grain stores and cattle pens were involved in the flames which blazed fiercely for three hours while villagers stood helplessly by in the absence of adequate water supply.

Several hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST PT. DEHALVI

Ahmedabad Arya Samajists' Protest Against Nizam's Action

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

At a meeting of the local Arya Samajists held here, a resolution protesting against the action of the Nizam's Government in launching proceedings against Pandit Ramchandra Dehalvi was passed unanimously.

It was further resolved to request the Nizam's Government to rescind the proceedings and pacify the feelings of the Hindus of the State in particular and of India in general. A copy of the resolution was sent to the Nizam's Government.

It will be recalled that Pandit Ramchandra Dehalvi made a speech recently alleged to be insulting to Islam.—United Press.

It has been definitely settled that Mr. Gandhi will visit only Benares and Cawnpore in the United Provinces. The dates have not yet been fixed. Pandit Kunzru is arranging for Harijan representatives from other districts in the provinces to meet at these two places.

TO-MORROW

LOOKING PRETTY!
SINGING PRETTY!
DANCING PRETTY!

"SITTING PRETTY"

WITH
JACK OAKIE
JACK HALEY
GINGER ROGERS
THELMA TODD
GREGORY RATOFF
LEW CODY
PICKENS SISTERS
And The Hundred Hollywood Honeys

COCK YOUR EARS FOR THESE SONGS:

"DID YOU EVER SEE A DREAM WALKING?"
"Good Morning Glory"
AND 8 OTHERS

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SEE

Asia's fiercest jungle beasts clash in mortal combat . . . knowing one law, *"Kill or be killed!"*

DEVIL TIGER

Directed by
CLYDE E. ELLIOTT
director of
"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"
Story by James O. Spearing. Edited by Truman Talley

AT ROXY
FROM
Next Saturday

TWO LABOURERS ELECTROCUTED

(From Our Correspondent)

SHIKARPUR, May 29

Two labourers in their teens were victims of electrocution. It appears that while they were taking out a pipe from a tube-well at the Giduma Gopaldas Girls' School, the pipe suddenly struck the electric main road wire and they died instantaneously as a result of the electric shock.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton And Stock Exchanges Closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON UNCHANGED BUT WHEAT FIRM

Further Rise In London Gold

HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS

BOMBAY, May 30.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc Cross Rates ruled slightly easy.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

The New York Cotton Market as well as the New York Stock Exchange remained closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton prices closed unchanged.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD.

The London gold price improved further to-day but silver remained steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM.

Liverpool wheat opened firm. Trading was very active on good speculative buying Chicago grain marketss were closed to-day on account of a holiday.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange exhibited a decidedly improved feeling. Giltedged securities showed considerable strength on a better enquiry.

BIG NEW INDIAN LOAN.

The Government of India has issued a big new 3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 loan for Rs. 32 crores at Rs. 98-8 repayable at par in 1950.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, May 30.

The cotton market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON (October 1934)

Liverpool, May 30.

Previous closing rate	5.99
To-day's opening rate	5.97
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	5.99
Difference	unchanged.

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American May (5.99) 6.07
American May (5.99) 6.04
Egyptian July (8.20) 8.30
Egyptian July (8.22) 8.29

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 30.
10-30 p.m.

The New York cotton market was closed to-day. As the Liverpool cotton market closed unchanged at 5.99 Broach J-A. was quoted at Rs. 200-4 at 9-30 p.m.

SEVEN YEARS FOR MURDER

Man Who Committed Crime And Became P. C.!

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, convicted and sentenced one Dipsing alias Tapubha Gagubhai to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on being found guilty of murdering Ramsang of village Rampura and belabouring Bharbhai of the same village.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused with the help of three others severely belaboured Ramsang and Bharabhai as a result of which the former died while Bharabhai received serious injuries.

The accused Dipsingh after committing the crime was absconding while his two companions were sentenced.

The police later received information that Dipsing had joined the Lunawada State as a police constable and he was arrested from Lunawada.

The District and Sessions Judge found him guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for murdering Ramsingh and 2 years' for inflicting injuries on Bharbhai, the sentences to run concurrently.—United Press.

According to an Ahmedabad paper, a Jain monk is fasting for a long time, believed to be over hundred days, in Jodhpur with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement between two factions of jain monks there. Although his condition is now critical, no settlement has yet been reached.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 30.

The market was closed to-day.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 30.

Previous closing	5.08 5/16
To-day's opening	5.07 7/8
To-day's closing	5.06 15/16
Difference	—.01 11/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 30.

Previous closing	77.06
To-day's opening	77.09
To-day's closing	76.96
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 30.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.07 7/8 and immediately eased to 5.07 9/16 and thereafter gradually further gave way to 5.07.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.06 15/16.

The Franc opened at 77.09 and then declined to 77.03 subsequently showing some steadiness.

The sterling Franc cross rate closed at 76.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 30.

Business was small.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 30.

Gold (£6-16-9) £6-17-0 1/2

BULLION

London, May 30.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 9/16d.) 19 9/16d.
Gold per ounce £6-16-9 £6-17-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 30.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/66 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 30.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.79 1/2) 5.79 1/8
New York on Bombay (38.31) 38.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 5/8) 0.96
London on Milan (50.75) 59.71
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 30.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 54/2, 54/2 and 54/5. The market was very quiet in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad and prices remained practically steady throughout and finally closed steady at Rs. 54/1, 54/1 and 54/4.

Gold opened steadier at Rs. 34/1/3. 34/1/3 and 34/1/7. Prices improved on firmer dollar exchange which induced good buying by banks. However some profit taking ensued thereafter and the market finally closed at Rs. 34/2/6, 34/2/6 and 34/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 30.

Thirtieth New York Cotton holiday Liverpool wheat opened firm July 56, October 59 1/2, December 61 trading was very active on good speculative buying actuated by good foreign advices and fairly good volume of business was done.

CHICAGO MARKET CLOSED.

Chicago, May 8.

Chicago wheat, Oats and Rye markets were closed to-day owing to a holiday.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 30.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin £234 buyers £234 1/4 sellers) £232 1/2 buyers £232 3/4 sellers dull.
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £11 sellers) unquoted quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/4) £36 to £36 1/4
Glasgow (70) 70

JUTE

Crop June-May (£14 5/8) £14 5/8 sellers.
Dundee May (£17 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning May (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-2

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/8) 5 13/16 paid and value
April-June (5 15/16) 5 15/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£13) £13 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May-June (12 3/4) £12 13/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May-June (£11 1/4) £11 3/16 sellers
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£10 3/4) £10 3/4 sellers.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Jutes Shares were easier, Coals were steady and small turnover took place. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 76/8 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 86/13; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/4; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/11 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/13; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/12 small lots; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 103.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1350; Imperial conty 336.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (guaranteed) 82; Shahdara (Delhi). Saharanpore light 137.

Cotton:—New Victoria ordy 1/7.

Coals:—Aldih 3/15; Amalgamated 20/9; Bansdeopore 8/7; Pench valley 37/4 ex div; Rewa coalfields 11/8; Sendra 12/4.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 114/8; Adamjee pref 112/8; Anglo India 350 small lot; Bangalore 154; Bally 165 small lot; Belvedere 359/8; Clive 29/6; Fort Gloster pref 134 ex div; Howrah 49/14; Hukumchand 14; Kamarhatty 525; Kanknarrah pref 130 small lots; Kinnison 653/8 small lot; Orient 211/8 small lot; National 22/14; Naihati 398; Standard 319.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric 12/4; Bengal telephone old issue ordy 16/10; Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref 110 small lot; Burn and Co., 7 per cent pref 121/8; Indian iron and steel 6/10; Bararee Coke 8/12; B. I. Corporation pref 123; Indian wood products 30; Bengal paper ordy 74/4; Calcutta landing and shipping 10/12.

Sugar:—Cawnpore 29/14; Carew and Co. 20/4; small lots; Champaran 21/8; Samastipore 8/12.

Teas:—Banarhat 412/8; Nattikhira 28; Kodala 191; Ledo 254; Rungamatee 314; Teliapara 542; Tezpore ordy 12/10.

Debentures:—6 1/2 per cent 1933/36/43; Hukumchand jute mills 103.—A.P.

TIMBER SHOP BURNT DOWN

Serious Fire Occurs In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 29.

A serious fire broke out in the Madanmahal Road as a result of which a timber shop was completely burnt out.

It is stated that a paper balloon at a marriage party in the vicinity caught fire and fell on the roof of the timber shop and set fire to pieces of wood stacked there.

Fanned by strong breeze the flames soon spread but the Fire Brigade eventually put them out after a two hour fight.—A. P.

A Palghat message says that a male elephant ran amok in a village near Palghat during a procession nd killed two persons including the mahout.—A P.

DAWES & YOUNG LOANS RISE ON GERMAN DEBT AGREEMENT

INTEREST SUSTAINED IN GOLD SHARES

Further Demand From Russia For Australian And Argentine Wheat

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 30.

On the Stock Exchange both Dawes and Young loans first marked up 5 points on account of the German debt agreement but prices subsequently reacted 3 points to 74 and 53 respectively.

Giltedgeds rallied slightly and interest was sustained in gold shares. Otherwise markets remained very quiet. Wheat again was strong but closed below the best. A feature again been the demand from Russia for Australian and Argentine descriptions. Other commodities were featureless.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £89 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 30.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were in a brighter sentiment, Giltedgeds were firmer. Mining shares were firm and active. Industrials in general were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 5/8) £77 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (102 5/8) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/8) dol 9 1/4
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (32-10 1/2) 31-9
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 38-0.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2.
Imperial Chemical Def. (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord. (98-0) 99-0.
Swedish Match (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 49-0
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (34-6) 34-6
Cables and Wireless (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9
Camera 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-6) 126-9

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Bombay, May 30.

The New York Cotton Market and the Stock Exchange were closed to-day on account of a holiday.

P and O S N Co. Defd. 17-0) 17-0
Distillers (90-9) 89-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (14-9) 14-9
British Ceylonese (11-9) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-9) 10-6
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary 11-0) 11-0.
Inter Nickels (26 3/8) 26
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN BURMA

Advance Of Monsoon Occurs In South Bay Of Bengal

POONA, May 30.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been widespread rain in Burma and Assam and local rain in Bengal and Bihar. An advance of the monsoon is occurring in South Bay of Bengal and conditions are unsettled in the centre of the Bay off the Circars coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair one inch; Gwa two; Amherst, Myitkyina, Maymyo one and a half; Diamond Island one; Tavoy, Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Lashio and Bhamo half; Burdwan one and a half; Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Narayanganj and Shilling one; Chittagong three-quarters; Calcutta half; Jessore, Purnea and Patna quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Burma and thunderstorm rain has decreased but will recur at a few station in Assam and Bengal.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 30.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77) £76 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 £89 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 3/8) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 1/2) £97 1/2.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/8) £111 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110) £110 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (28-0) 28-0.
Doran Tea (58-6) 58-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0.
Gulla Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 56-9
Burma Corporation (13-6) 13-3
Rio Tintos (18 1/2) 18 1/2.
East Rand Proprietary (38-6) 38-6.
Rand Mines (140-0) 140-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Anglo-Persian (45-0) 43-10 1/2
Burma Oil (105-7 1/2) 104-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-9) 8-4 1/2
Shell Transport (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20 5/8

FIGHT OVER MONEY MATTER

5 Bhayyas, Injured In Scuffle, Removed To Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 30.

Stones and lathis were freely used in a fracas between two factions of up-country Bhayas as a result of which many were injured Five persons were admitted into hospital.

It is stated that the Bhayas attended a fair last night in Soldier Bazar Mandir. where money matters led them to a fight.

They hurled stones at one another. Great commotion prevailed and the police arriving on the spot restored order. Parties left for their quarters at Kiamari but on their way they it is alleged attacked one another with lathis. Five persons were seriously injured and were sent to hospital. Five men have been arrested.

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

INDORE. May 30.

Enquiires made in responsible circles reveal that the news published in "Nava Shakti" (a Marathi Daily of Bombay) in its issue of May 27 that His Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar had to return back as he had no permission of the A G G to come to Indore, etc., is baseless.

His Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rai came to Indore at the special invitation of His Highness the Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar and returned back to Mussorrie on May 27 on account of excessive heat here.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, May 30.
Nil.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, May 30.
Nil.

LOADING.
Bombay, May 30.
Steamer Ceylon for Calcutta.
„ Keifuku Maru for Kobe.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 30.

S S Takliwa; Agents M M and Co., from Bhavnagar:—250 cases fruits, 15 packages cheese, 1 case specie.

S S Varsova; Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—200 bags barley, 13 bags gall nuts, 682 bags mash, 70 bags gram, 795 bags dates, 73 bags animal skins.

From Mohmerah:—146 bales wool.

From Karachi:—1 case specie, 30 bags almonds, 70 bags dry fruits, 39 bags papar khar, 241 bags bajree, 68 bags potatoes, 46 cases hing, 63 c|s salted fish, 25 bundles milk, 35 cases cocum, 37 bags rice, 29 bags gram, 7425 bags wheat.

S S Golconda; Agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—8454 bags rice, 108 cases cutch, 138 bags betelnuts, 89 bags beans, 400 bars pig lead, 40 drums lub. oil, 18 c|s woollen goods, 113256 pieces teak scantlings.

From Cochin:—50 cases cashew kernals, 27 bundles mats.

From Calicut:—20 h|c tea.

From Colombo:—39 casks tallow.

S S Soudan; Agents M M and Co., from London:—100 cases syrup, 83 c|s milk powder, 170 cases whiting, 25 c|s ale, 15 c|s motorcars, 24 c|s wool, 138 c|s paper, 64 c|s fruit squash, 30 c|s Ovaltine, 24 c|s newspapers, 64 c|s lime juice, 6250 bags and 100 casks cement, 200 cases biscuits, 60 cases medicine, 65 c|s books, 61 c|s corks, 75 c|s blue, 233 c|s glucose, 100 c|s wincarnis, 15 c|s machinery, 160 c|s provision, 158 c|s boot polish, 56 c|s plywood, 57 c|s wire, 63 c|s O'stores, 50 c|s fruit salt, 615 cases tyres, 361 c|s whisky, 30 c|s wine, 180 c|s spirits, 25 c|s cycle covers, 215 c|s gin, 55 c|s insulators, 169 c|s castor-oil, 33 cases olive oil, 53 c|s confectionery, 315 drums colour, 60 drums turpentine 200 drums linseed oil, 43 drums varnish, 1718 drums paint.

From Middlesbro:—38 casks chemicals, 40 casks glue, 364 bundles galvd. sheets, 112 bdls steel joists, 70 bdls expanded metal, 361 bdls steel channels.

From Copenhagen:—22 cases provision, 25 c|s beer.

From Bordeaux:—226 cases brandy, 35 c|s wine.

From Hamburg:—18 cases hinges, 78 c|s machinery and parts.

From Izmir:—400 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—200 bags almonds.

From Aden:—13 bags almonds, 70 bags gum olibonum.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 30.

S S City of Dunkirk for Liverpool.—32 bales cotton yarn waste, 71 bales cotton fly, Eastern Tdg. Agency; 62 bales wool, Ralli Bros; 25 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.

For Manchester.—26 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.; 26 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 50 bales cotton fly, 25 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 250 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save; 1021 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 313 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 750 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

For Dunkirk.—6 bales cotton fly Eastern Tdg. Agency; 20 bales wool D Abraham & Sons 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—350 bags kardi seed, A Virji & Co.; 62 bags mustard seed, 2 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros 220 bags kang, K Devji Bros. 30 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 20 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp.—200 bundles tin clipping, G Gabriel; 124 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co.; 64 bags mustard seed, A Virji & Co.; 30 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 224 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 56 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co. 129 bags mustard seed, Amin & Sons; 35 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.

For Rotterdab.—1320 bags groundnut oil cakes, 1310 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Buenoeirus.—100 bags dill seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Gothenburg.—30 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S S President Adams for New York,—180 bags turmeric, 62 bags rapeseed, A Virji & Co.; 67 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co.; 20 bags henna leaves, S M Rajgor & Co.; 66 bags niger seed, S Khetsey, & Co.; 37 bags celery seed, F F Campbell & Co.

For Genoa.—46 bales cotton rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.

For Naples.—700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles.—15 cases gum olibonum, E Valimahomed & Co.

For Salonica.—62 bags groundnut kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.; 200 bags groundnut seed, R Shantilal & Co.

For Istambul.—50 bags mendi powder, A H Diab.

For Los Angeles.—67 bags flea seed, A Virji & Co.

For Boston.—88 bales wool raw, 15 bales wollen druggets, D Abraham & Sons.

For Alexandretta.—87 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

S S Keifuku Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales coton raw, N Manilal & Co. 1400 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 156 tons iron scrap, G Gabriel; 2100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 1132 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 811 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 200 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.; 800 bales cotton raw Breul & Co. 1000 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Yokohama.—85 tons, iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Yokkaichi.—900 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka.—700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

S S Pacific Maru for Kobe.—214 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd 600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan & Co. 181 bales cotton raw, B Harakchand & Co.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki.—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

"IS THIS RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY?"

Krishnamachari Wants To Kill Temple-Entry Bill

MAKES ELABORATE SUGGESTIONS TO ASPHYXIATE IT

ELLORE. May 26.

Raja Bahadur G Krishnamachari, M L A., in the course of a message to the Andhra Provincial Varnashrama Dharma Conference regarding the Temple-Entry Bill say:—

"The Temple-Entry and the Anti-untouchability Bills are a gross violation of the pledge of religious neutrality. Gandhiji. their sponsor. has said times out of number that the bills involve purely religious questions and have nothing to do with social reform as understood in the West. In these circumstances, the Governor-General was entirely wrong in having given his sanction for the introduction of the Bill because it is in direct violation of the policy followed by the Government of India for the last 150 years.

"If it was a question of mere social reform I can quite understand the Government acting on the principle that they may interfere with social customs where there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the communities affected. But where it is an undiluted question of religion. no amount of demand. even if it be by a majority, can entitle the Government to interfere with the eternal principles of religion revealed by God Almighty through the Holy Sages".

OPPOSE TOOTH AND NAIL

He adds: "It seems to me that your conference should strongly protest against this aspect of the question. and if there are any lawyers who have devoted their time to the study of this subject I would suggest that the question of the Bills being "ultra vires" the Indian Legislature be also agitated, and that the resolutions passed by your Conference be sent straight to the Secretary to the Government. Home Department, over the signature of your President, and another copy to the Editor, "Indian Mirror," Bombay. It is proposed that all such resolutions be collected, printed and bound in book form to be presented to the members of the Assembly. I would also suggest that mass petitions signed by a large number of people in the form prescribed by the Legislative Assembly rules be sent over to the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly."—A. P.

NEW YORK CONTINUES FEATURELESS

Operators Feeling Bearish But Nervous

LITTLE OFFERING IN CONSEQUENCE

Bombay, May 30.

The New York Cotton market yesterday opened higher on favourable Liverpool cables in the initial stage and October was commenced being traded in at 11.69, as much as 6 points higher and advanced to 11.70, the highest of the day. Weather continuing satisfactory however and no further buying coming in, the local operators were nervous to go long further and a reaction soon set in dragging prices downwards as low as 11.59 which was a loss of 4 points over the day's gains. At the close, the market improved a little partially on covering and the net gain of a point was the result. The session was quite a dull and featureless one and October stood at 11.64.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.70 and 11.59.

Spot Cotton was also dull and closed unchanged at 11.60.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market was equally dull and uninteresting and closed unchanged to 2 points up, July being 11.42 and October 11.63.

The Spot cotton closed unchanged at 11.52.

LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the Liverpool market opened unchanged at 5.94 for October as expected but offerings being light, there was an improvement in prices. Later, trade calling appeared and spinners were also fixing price of call cotton which caused the market to advanced further and touch as high as 6 penny, finally closing 5 points higher at 5.99.

The Spot Cotton was also better and closed 7 points higher at 6.24.

EGYPTIAN.

Business in this section was also better and closing gains of 6 to 9 points were made, Sakel July being 8.29 and November 8.33.

In the Uppers July closed 4 points higher at 6.59 and November 3 points higher at 6.62.

ALEXANDRIA.

Good business was also noticeable in the Alexandria market, Sakel July closed 5 points higher at 15.21 and Upper June were done at 11.61 plus .03.

EAST INDIAN.

East Indians showed a gain of 4 points all round. July was 4.85 and October was 4.82.

PRIVATE CABLES—

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.:—

Liverpool: Market firm with little offering. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'call' cotton. Lancashire yarn demand improving and prices dearer. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further advance.

Liverpool: Weather generally favourable although temperatures rather low in east. German financial difficulties will necessitate material reduction raw material imports from those countries unwilling accept larger quantities German finished goods.

New York: Technical condition of the market firm. Contracts ppear scarce, offerings limited. Do not think the situation warrants buying at this level.

New York: Listless market. Some price fixing.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:

New York: Local operators feeling is bearish but nervous.

Liverpool: Strength cotton due influence wheat and scarcity contracts but weather continues satisfactory.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 29.

July 1934	11.44 2
October 1934	11.64+1
December 1934	11.75
January 1935	11.81+1
March 1935	11.91 1
Spot	11.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 29.

July 1934	11.42
October 1934	11.63+2
December 1934	11.74+1
Spot	11.52

NEW YORK.
New York, May 29.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.46
October 1934	11.66
December 1934	11.78
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.42
October 1934	11.62
December 1934	11.73

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, May 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 29.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 29.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices.
May 1934		6.06
June 1934		6.04
July 1934	5.99	6.03
August 1934		6.02
September 1934		6.00
October 1934	5.96	5.99
November 1934		5.97
December 1934		5.96
January 1935		5.97
February 1935		5.97
March 1935		5.98
April 1935		5.98
May 1935		5.98
Middling Spot		6.24

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 29.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.89
Fine (Good Staple)	5.04
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.19
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.96
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.74
Fine	3.84
Superfine	3.94

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 29.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.26
July 1934	8.29
October 1934	8.33
November 1934	8.33
December 1934	8.31
January 1935	8.31
March 1935	8.35
F. G. F. Spot	8.40

SEEDS.
London, May 29.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June paid £10-15-0.

LINSEED.
London, May 29.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, May/June paid £12-15-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, May/June paid £13-0-0.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 29.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 23/9.

LONDON METALS.
London, May 29.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-5/8
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	234

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4
National Bank of India	46-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	76-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	77-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 29.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.99-1/2
Amsterdam	7.50
Brussels	21.74
Madrid	36.15
Milan	59.78
Berne	15.62-1/2
Paris	77.06
Prague	122.12
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.08-5/16

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 29.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 5-7/8 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 30

Following a negligible rise of one point in New York futures, our market for Broach J/A to-day opened at Rs. 198 1/4 and after rising to Rs. 199 1/4 on jobbers buying, was steady around that level without any appreciable business passing.

Opening Liverpool was 2 points down, but subsequent cables showed an advance of 2 points and the local operators were encouraged to indulge in free buying which caused the market to advance further and the rate was Rs. 201.

The close was a bit easy and at 5-30 p.m. the rates were as under:—

Broach J-A. Rs. 200/8
Broach A-M. Rs. 204/4
Oomra July Rs. 178/12
Oomra D-J. Rs. 178
Bengal July Rs. 134/8
Bengal D-J. Rs. 139

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal					
U. P.	...	140	137	134	129
Punjab	...	140	137	134	129
Rajputana	...	140	137	134	129
Oomra No. 3	185	182	180	176	...
C. P. No. 1	198	195	193	189	...
C. P. No. 2	191	188	186	182	...
Broach No. 2	...	205	202	200	198
Punjab-Ame	...	214	211	209	207
Surat	...	265	262	259	256
Rajpipla	...	263	260	257	254
Navsari	...	267	264	261	258

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 30.

88 Morarji Gokuldas Sujanpur 188
82 Hirjee Bharmal Aurangabad 165½
100 Bruel Company Beral 204 1/2
72 Mithabhai Nathoo Avatmahal 174
100 Langley Company Broach 191
105 Langley Company Bhilwara 51 1/2 off. Broach rate
112 Shamjee Karamshi Jalgaon 10 off
89 B. Mehasheri Jam-Jodhpur 15 off
200 Narsey Nagsey Karanja 174
100 Narsey Nagsey Shirpur 1 on
100 Nanalal Manilal Chalisgaon 11 off
76 Nanalal Manilal Pachora 7 off
76 Nanalal Manilal Malkapur 6 off
200 Shamjee Karamshi Nagar 168 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 30.

Bengal Superfine	145/48
Bengal Fine	142/44
Bengal F.G.	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142/44
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	139
Wardha-Hingt	189/92
Nagpur Savner	189/92
Pundhurna	182/84
Yeotmal	181/83
Arvi	181/83
Ellichpur	181/83
Amratoti-Berar	173/75
Khamgaon	173/75
Mulkapur	167/69
Khandesh	167/96
Jalna/Sailu	168/70
Burwah Sanavad	181/82
Broach Fine	206/07
Punjab/American	209/14
Punjab/American mix	204/07
Cambodia	259/69
Miraj/Sangli	211/14
Compta Good	209/19
Bagalkot	184/89
Kampala	328
Busoga	325
Jinja	321

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, May 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	259,225
Central India	134	199,143
Barsi and Nagar	...	160,940
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	43,850
Berar	1,615	414,980
Central Provinces	56	103,522
Total Oomras	1,805	1,181,660
Dholera	140	79,549
No-W. Provinces	...	8,529
Rajputana	218	46,405
Sind-Punjab	121	168,060
Broach	199	319,673
Coompta and Dharwar	226	33,178
Westerns-Northerns	277	25,242
Cocoanada	...	132
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	280	26,964
Persian	...	1,419
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	184	131,044
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	24
Total	3,450	2,048,258

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st. Sept. to 24th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,411	324,761
Japan & China	5,375	690,295
Coast Ports	...	14,790
Up-country by Rail	...	97,922
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	19,554
Total	7,786	1,147,322

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 30.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay upto noon on Tuesday, 29th May, 1934:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	27,314
Linseed	12,350
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	112
Gingellyseed	203
Poppyseed	132
Groundnuts	10,781
Castorseed	2,645
Rice	17,244
Myrabollams	1,975
Cottonseed	5,336
Mowraseed	289
Gram	2,949
Joowar	506
Barley	878
Bajree	1,960
	Tons.
Coal	1,886

Madras City registered a temperature of 109.6 degrees on Tuesday the highest recorded in the city during the last three years. One student suffering from the effects of heatstroke was adm'tted in the General Hospital on Tuesday afternoon.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 30

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 May-Dec.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan-Mar.
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 May-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mail
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June-Dec.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 1/2

NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 575
Banks buying D D 585

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 97

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 88 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 29th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 30th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 30th instant
Java/London 7.45 29th instant
London/Paris 77.06 29th instant
London/Belgium 21.75 25th instant
London/Switzerland 15.64 29th instant
London/Italy 59.75 29th instant
London/Berlin 13.00 29th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 29th instant
London/New York 5.08 1/2 29th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.49 1/2 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-16-8 1/2 28th instant £6-16-9 29th instant

Silver London Ready 19 1/2 28th instant 19 9/16 29th instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/2 28th instant 19 5/8 29th instant

Silver New York Ready 45.07 28th instant 45 3/16 29th instant

London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 28th instant 15/16 per cent 29th instant

London Discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 28th instant 1 per cent 29th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 29.

Silver—Market is quiet

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 29.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 29.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 30

After the activity of yesterday, the Linseed market to-day was rather reactionary and from the initial stage the operators and Calcutta interests were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 7-7. At this level later there were offices buying and the quotation at 2 p.m. was Rs. 7-7-9 for September. In the Wheat section, while there was not much doing, the opening rate of Rs. 4-4-6 was well maintained.

At close in the evening Linseed September was quoted at Rs. 7-7-3 and wheat for same delivery was Rs. 4-4-0

ABNORMAL SILVER SITUATION

The abnormal silver situation is revealed in the following table:

(Quantities shown in ounces, 000 omitted)	1927	1928	1932	1933
U. S. imports	49,092	34,876	141,078	
U. S. exports	127,500	145,303	42,287	43,276
U. S. production	60,434	139,466	72,740	20,955
World production	253,121	269,582	169,232	161,360
Chinese imports	85,000	124,000	40,000	.....
India imports	90,000	89,000	12,000	10,000
Shanghai stocks (year end)	107,000	154,702	321,930	439,340
India stocks (year end)	373,072	346,203	398,166	376,544
	1927	1928	1932	1933 1934
Average N. Y. price	57c.	58c.	23.8c.	34.7c. 45.3c.

ARYA SAMAJ OPENED AT MATUNGA

BOMBAY, May 28.

The opening ceremony of new building of Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir was performed by Swami Omkar Sachidanandji on Sunday. In the beginning Pt. Dwijendranathji garlanded the president and addressed the large audience laying stress on the important mission of Arya Samaj. Pandit Vijayashankerji, Pt Ramchandraji Snatak, Advocate Vallabhdas Mehta, Syt. Kashinathji, Pt. Ogleji and othere delivered speeches dealing with the universal m. sion of Maharishi Dayanand.

An appeal was made and contributions were received.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

New York, May 29
Dollars.

Amer Power and Light Pfd	6
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	20
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	54
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	42
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel and Tel	114
Western Union Telg	44 1/4
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	28 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R R	19
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	125
Great North Pfd	21
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr Tobacco B	72
Dupont de Nemours	85
Goodyear Tyre	29
Int Tel and Tel.	12
Amr Locomotive	25
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	41 3/8
American Smelting	39
Int Nickel of Canada xd.	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/2
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21 1/2
General Motors	32 7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	43
Philips Petrol	19
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 7/8
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	19
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	410
Celanese Corp of Amr	25 1/2
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
U S Rubber	19
Montgomery Ward	24
Budd Mfg	6

Market dull, irregular and featureless. Noranda Mines declared a dividend of dol 1 payable 30th June. Market closed on Wednesdayi

BUS DASHES AGAINST TREE

Seven Persons Seriously Injured In Accident

AMRAOTI, May 29.

A serious motor accident occurred yesterday morning, when a bus, full of passengers, proceeding from Ellichpur to Amraoti, dashed against a Nimb tree, resulting in serious injuries to seven of the passengers.

All the seven injured persons were removed to the hospital; their condition is reported to be precarious.

It appears that the bus was racing with another bus, proceeding in the same direction. In attempting to beat down his competitor, he turned his bus and losing control over the bus dashed against the tree resulting in the above fatality.—United Uress.

HIGH RATE OF LIVE BIRTHS

Small-pox Causes 8 Attacks And 3 Deaths In City

The health returns of Bombay during the 21st week of 1934, i.e. the week ended on 26th May, 1934, were as under:—

"The total mortality 477 was 9 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 21.3 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 21st week of 1933, when the mortality was 494 and the death rate 22.1, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933, when the average mortality was 530 and the death rate 22.1.

Out of the total deaths, 147 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 8 attacks and 3 deaths, Cholera caused 5 attacks (including 3 imported from Junnar and 1 from Benares) but there was no death. Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhold was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 554 which compares favourably with that for the 21st week of 1933 viz. 446, and also with the quinquennial, average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 392."

AIR MAIL ARRIVES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, May 30.

The "Singapore" arrived at 8-5 a.m.

The outward airmail left at 9-10 a.m. with seven passengers.—A. P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Continue Lower

WHILE MILLS AND INDUSTRIALS DECIDEDLY BETTER

BOMBAY, May 30.

The local Stock Exchange to-day opened around yesterday's levels and declined on a little selling pressure in the initial stage but the decline was only short lived as the buying that since ensued well absorbed all such offerings with the result that values in most descriptions not only recovered fully but further appreciable advances were made and the tone was decidedly better, except, of course in the Securities Section which has been ruling easier due probably to international financial complications that have lately arisen.

In Mill Shares, Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 698-12; Indores at Rs. 92-8 and Morarjis scored higher at Rs. 760.

In the Industrial Section, Cements remained stationary.

Tata Powers advanced further and closed at Rs. 1058-12, and Andhras were at Rs. 1367-8.

Tata Steels continue to be in constant demand and seem to be well held.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, May 29.

		Rs.	as
100	Ah. Advance	272	8
500	Bom. Cotton	20	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	698	12
250	Bradbury	91	4
100	Century	220	10
100	Central India	230	0
100	Colaba	83	12
100	Coorla	93	2
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	401	4
1	E D Sassoon.	0-1-9	
100	Elphinstone	0	12
1000	Finlay	81	4
1000	Framji Petit	95	0
100	Gokak	124	6
1000	Hindustan	1625	0
100	Indore	92	8
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	49	12
100	Kohinoor	130	10
250	Laxmi	650	0
100	Madhowji	4	0
250	Madras United	65	0
1000	Morarji	760	0
250	Model	46	8
50	Mysore	90	0
200	New Great	112	8
100	Osmanshahi	N60	0
100	Phoenix	261	4
25	Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000	Sholapur	2,900	0
50	Simplex	74	6
100	Swadeshi	180	10
100	Swan	37	8
25	Tata	9	12
500	Vishnu	1406	4
1000	Western	725	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	91	0
25-50	Central	27	2
500	Imperial	1357	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	339	6
50-100	India	110	0
5	Union	4	8
	CEMENTS		
10	Bundi	28	2
70	Gwalior	92	0
250	Indian	383	2
40	Katni Def.	1280	0
100	Katni Ord.	328	12
75	Okha	166	14
10	Punjab	17	10
100	Shahabad	316	4
70	United	93	0
	INSURANCE		
15-10	Jupiter	11	5
15-75	New India	34	2
200	Oriental	4025	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	7
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	139	6
1000	Andhra Valley	1367	8
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bombay Tram	137	8
100	Bombay Suburban	133	12
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	202	8
100	Poona	187	8
100	Surat	171	4
100	Tata Hydro	139	11
1000	Tata Power	1058	12
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahm Prantej	835	0
100	Amr. Patty	114	0
100	C Provinces	86	4
100	Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100	Gujarat	62	8
100	Mandra Bhon.	36	0
100	Pachora Jamner	81	0
100	Sara Sirajjunj	83/4	
500	Tapti Valley	747	8
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	17	8
30	Tata Steel	236	14
75	Tata Steel Ord.	67	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	175	0
60	Belapur Sugar	211	4
100	Bombay Steam	279	6
125	Bombay Burma	437	8
8sh	B B Petrol	2	12
50	Bombay Telephone	95	4
100	Ind. Bleaching	112	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	552	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 29.

SETTLEMENT.

3½ per cent. G P N Cash	88 12 6
3½ per cent G P N Cash	88 13 6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	103 7 0
4 per cent. 1960/70 Cash	103 8 6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116-1-0
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116-3-0

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	103-14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	115-6.
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109-4-0.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	105-10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	98-6-0
4 per cent 1934/37	100/9
4 per cent 1943	104-5
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	109-12.
5 per cent 1939/44	107-12.
5 per cent 1940/48	108-10.
5 per cent 1935	103-2-0.
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108-12.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	105-2-0.

CORPORATION LOANS
(TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974	98-12
4 per cent M Deb. 1974	99-0.
5 per cent M Deb 1959	108-12.
6 per cent M Deb. 1954	119-12.
6 per cent K P T 1956	119-12.
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108-8

The 3½ per cent. Government Paper opened at Rs. 88-14-6, declined to Rs. 88-12 and closed at Rs. 88-12-6 with an easier tendency.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 30

In the local market to-day Silver opened steady at Rs. 54-1 and although there was little outside doing, the tone was better. Later quotations were Rs. 54-2, Rs. 54-2-6 and Rs. 54-4-6 for ready, June and July.

At close in the evening silver was quoted Rs. 54-1, Rs. 54-1-6 and Rs. 54-3-6 for ready, June and July.

Gold section was equally steady and after opening at about last levels was later quoted at Rs. 34-0-9, for ready and June and Rs. 34-1-3 for July. There were rather buyers than sellers and the tendency was higher.

At close, Gold improved further, rates for ready and June being Rs. 34-1-6 and for July Rs. 34-2-0.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 30.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 27/1; Closing Rs. 27/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 24; Closing Rs. 24/3.

LINSEED OILS.
London, May 29.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June paid and sellers 22/10-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. seliers 23/6

100 Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000 Port Canning	573 12
15 Scindia	9 7
30 Tata Construction	67 12
25 Tata Oil	16 6
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 per cent Bom. Trams.	80 4
5 per cent Central India	476 4
7 per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1315 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd	135 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1934

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN BOMBAY STRIKE SITUATION

ALL OVER CUP OF TEA

Husband Sentenced To Death For Brutal Murder Of Wife

CHAKWAL, May 30.

The District and Sessions Judge, Jhelum has pronounced orders in a case in which a Sikh, Kartar Singh stood charged for the murder of his wife, sentencing the accused to death.

The facts of the case are that about six months ago the accused, one morning, asked his wife to prepare tea and himself went outside to attend some business. On his return home he failed to get any tea. Losing his temper he stabbed her to death with a sharp implement.—United Press.

VICTIMS OF POLICE FIRING

Govt. Consider Problem Of Compensation To Dependents

KAPURTHALA, May 30

The "United Press" understands that the problem of giving compensation to the dependents of those who died or otherwise rendered incapable of earning a living as a result of firing at Sultanpur during the last Moharrum day, is under keen consideration of the State Government.

An announcement in this connection is expected shortly.—United Press.

KAPURTHALA HARTAL ENDS

KAPURTHALA, May 28

The Muslim shopkeeper of Kapurthala, who were observing hartal to mark their protest against the arrests of some of their co-religionists after the firing at Sultanpur gave it up at midday when all the arrested persons were released by the State authorities.—United Press.

ECHO OF LYALLPUR FIRING

Four Persons Charged With Assaulting Police Party

LLALLPUR, May 30.

In connection with the firing at Chak No. 73 Mr. Louis Additional Magistrate framed charges against Hardit Singh and three others who are being prosecuted for alleged attack on the police party which went to serve warrants of arrest on Sant Kishan Singh and others, which led to the firing resulting in three deaths and injuries to some others.

The bail applications of the accused were rejected.—United Press.

POLICE HUNT FOR CRIMINAL

KARACHI, May 30.

The police are vigorously investigating the whereabouts of a dangerous criminal, alleged to have made a fatal assault on a student, when he was going to school on a cycle.

Later the student was removed to hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.—United Press.

Guntur.—Four children of tender ages were burnt to death in a fire here on Monday. It is stated that a Mahomedan woman while sleeping in a thatched house with four children (two being her own) was suddenly awakened by the fall of burning cinders. She rushed out in panic and before people could come to the recue of the children the house was completely burnt.—A P.

Patna Hasn't Killed Swarajya Party

Far From Being Dead It Is More Alive Than Ever, Says Satyamurti

POONA, May 27.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, who is at present at Poona, answered a number of questions put to him by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, a leader of the Democratic Swarajya Party, at a largely attended public meeting at Tilak Mandir this evening.

Mr. Bhopatkar, who presided, asked whether the Swarajya Party to which the Ranchi Conference had recently given birth was still alive or had been buried by the Patna decisions. He deplored the attitude of the Congress towards the communal award and took Dr. Ansari to task for having tried to make what he (Mr. Bhopatkar) considered a "defence" of the award. He wished to be enlightened as to what methods Congressmen would adopt in the legislatures. Would they again stage walk-outs?

The speaker further asserted that great injustice had been done to Maharashtra as regards representation on the Parliamentary Board. Mr. Aney, who had been selected, belonged to Berar.

FAR FROM DEAD.

Mr. Satyamurthi in his speech gave a brief resume of the history of the Congress. He condemned the White Paper which, in his opinion, was even more retrograde and unacceptable than the Simon Report.

Replying to Mr. Bhopatkar's questions, Mr. Satyamurthi said that the old Swarajya Party, far from being dead, was more alive than ever. What was more, it would prove its existence in no uncertain and mistakable manner when occasion arose. As for the communal award, they had neither accepted nor rejected it. It could be better solved by a constitutional assembly.

NO SPECULATION, PLEASE!

Regarding the methods the new Party would adopt in the legislatures the speaker refused to commit himself into conjectures about the future. At the moment he could only say that they would have to cut their coat according to the cloth and they would leave no stone unturned to attain their goal, "purna Swaraj."

Concluding, Mr. Satyamurthi made a fervent appeal for unity and organization and paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi who had done so much for the nation and whose guidance and advice they should always seek.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Giani Sher Singh Conditionally Accepts Pt. Malaviya's Offer

AMRITSAR, May 30.

In response to the offer made to him by Pandit Malaviya to be a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Giani Sher Singh has sent the following telegram to-day to Pandit Malaviya:—

"Excuse delay. I was absent from Amritsar. Can accept Parliamentary Board membership only if rejection of the Communal Award is included in the programme."—United Press.

Dr. Mahmuddallah's Advice To Pt. Malaviya And Mr. Aney

NEW DELHI, May 29.

Strong criticism of the statements recently issued by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney regarding the communal award was made by Dr. Mahmuddullah, Secretary of the Muslim Nationalist Party, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press "It is regrettable" he says, "that within a few days of the A I C C deliberations which were otherwise marked by a sense of realism and sobriety, Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney should have characterised the cautious statement of ambiguous. Instead of minimising ambiguous. Instead of minimising the causes of friction and concentrating the energies of the nation in order to obtain the maximum political power. Pandit Malaviya has thrown the Congress and the country into a whilpool of commhnal disputes."

TWO COURSES OPEN

In his opinion, according to Gandhiji's own statement at the second R T C. failing an agreed communal solution the Award was temporarily binding upon the nation. He points out that the basic difference between the White Paper and the Award is that while the former is being forced upon India, the latter is the result of their own seeking and could only be set aside by mutual agreement.

"Pandit Malaviya has two courses open to him." Dr. Mahmudulla adds: "Either he should take the Muslims with him for whatever they are worth and stop all communal wrangling or advise the Hindus to fight the battle of India alone. There is no "via media" and one cannot consistently preside over the National Congress Committees and at the same time flirt with the Mahasabha or with the Muslim Congress".—A. P.

"ENLIST AS MANY FOUR-ANNA CONGRESSMEN AS POSSIBLE"

NEW DELHI, May 29.

The recent press statement of Mr. Shankarlal of Delhi attacking the A. I. C. C. decision at Patna to appoint an outsider (Sardar Sardulsingh Caveesher) to organise the Congress committees in Delhi which he opined was a slur on the ability of local Congressmen is understood to be one of the main points discussed last night when Sardar Sardulsingh broke journey at Delhi and discussed matters with Congress leaders including Mr. Shankarlal. It is understood that Sardar Sardulsingh stressed on local Congressmen the necessity of quickly organising their bodies and asked them to enlist as many four-anna Congress members as possible. It is stated that he has authorised Mr. Faridulhaq Ansari to take up the organisation work. —A P.

PREPARING FOR NEXT ELECTION

Brisk Canvassing Going On In U. P.

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

Reports from the districts of the United Provinces show that brisk canvassing is proceeding for the forthcoming assembly elections and meetings are being held and resolutions passed by various public bodies in support of the respective candidates.

Indications are that nearly every seat will be contested.—A. P.

MOVE TO SECURE RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS

Frontier Moderate Leaders To Make Representation To Govt.

BANNU, May 30.

The United Press understands that some Moderate leaders of the Frontier are corresponding with prominent members of the Central Legislature, members of the A. I Muslim League and some prominent members of the Central Government with a view to move the Government for the release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Frontier State prisoners.

It is also learnt that a representation will be made shortly to the Government of India.—United Press.

FRONTIER LEADER RELEASED

BANNU, May 29.

Mr. Rahim Bux Ghaznavi, a Congress leader of Peshawar City, who was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124 A (Sedition) in September 1931 was released from Baripur Jail on termination of the full term of his sentence.—United Press

Rajputana Leader Urges Complete Overhauling Of Congress Machinery

Mr. Jamal-ud-Din Makhmoor, Congress Leader, Rajputana and Congress Leader of Rajputana and member of Swaraj Party in an interview to the press said:—

Swarajist Leaders are awfully outwitted the Swaraj party is killed outright though the Swarajist cause survived, triumphed at Patna—all credit to Mahatmaji and Dr. Ansari.

Yet if allowed to exist and carry on the programme chalked out at Ranchi, the Swaraj Party would have achieved better results—at least the Hindu Muslim unity, the attainment of which is as essential as the rejection of Communal Award or the extermination of Terrorism.

The Parliamentory Board, constituted as it is, does consist of eminent men but it is the nobodies of the world that bring about its catastrophic changes and it is a pity that so glaring a fact has been ignored by the two veterans.

Anyhow the Congressmen be they Swarajist or non-Swarajists must abide by the Patna decision. United we stand, divided we fall.

But by far the most important task before the Congressmen is to rebuild and reorganise themselves in the light of past follies and failures. The entire Congress machinary, outworn, and rusty needs a complete overhauling, in order to make it a really living and representative body of the masses. That being done, the victory is their's in and out both.

As for the Council-going friends I have simply to say what was said ages ago by Lord Jesus Christ, on whom be peace, that, "The world is a bridge, pass over it, build no house there, he who hopeth for an hour, may hope for eternity; the world is but an hour; spend it in devotion: the rest is unseen."

SHIAS WANT JT. ELECTORATES

The Only Panacea For Communal Ills, They Say

LUCKNOW, May 30.

The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Conference met here to review the present political situation of the country.

In the opinion of the Committee, joint electorates, which are the panacea for all communal ills, are being relegated to the background and even the nationalist Muslims with a view to fight against the White Paper were prepared to leave joint electorates to be settled later. The general opinion amongst those assembled at the meeting is that they will at present pursue the policy of "wait and see" but will consolidate opinion in favour of such a party as may try to bring about joint electorates in the near future.

Suggestions are also made that the committee must put forth their own candidate for the Assembly just to show to the world that there was little chance of their being elected in the present communal atmosphere and by separate electorates. A sub-committee has been appointed consisting of Raja Nawab Ali Nawab Sajeed Ali Khan, Mirza Mohammad Jafier Husain and others to define the Committee's attitude towards the other sister organisations like the Muslim Unity Board and bodies like the Congress Parliamentary Board and to discuss whether any alliance is possible with any one of them regarding elections to the legislatures. The sub-committee is to submit its report within a month.—United Press.

JAPANESE CONSULS MEET IN SIMLA

Keeping Watch On Goods Under Quota System Main Task Before Them

SIMLA, May 30.

A conference of Japanese Consuls in India is now taking place in Simla and concludes to-morrow. Mr. J. Miyake, Consul-General for Japan invited Messrs. S. Kurihara, Consul at Bombay, Y. Sugita, Consul at Calcutta and K. Yutani, Consul at Rangoon, for personal discussion at which he has explained to them all that happened during negotiations in regard to the Indo-Japanese treaty so that they can appreciate the purpose of the agreeement and the spirit behind it.

But as the actual fulfilment of quotas is regulated by the association set up for the purpose in Japan, the main task of the Consuls in India in connection with that treaty is to keep watch on goods arriving in India under the quota system and are re-exported to Afghanistan, Nepal and other countries.

Certificates are endorsed for such re-exports and these are sent to Japan to enable Government to make necessary readjustments in respect of quota for India.

It appears that for the moment the Japanese side has reconciled itself to new tariffs on miscellaneous goods and representations made in Delhi against the proposals are not being pursued. The Indian side, too, has no complaint now regarding allotment of freights to Indian merchants having business with Japan and normal conditions are reported to be prevailing.—A. P.

Sassoon Mills Declare Indefinite Lock-Out

Controversy Rages In Strike Committee Over Invitation To Moderate Leaders

The Bombay Textile Strike took a new turn on Wednesday, when three Mills, belonging to the Sassoon Group, declared a lock-out.

Notices intimating that the Mills will remain closed indefinitely, were put up by the Apollo, Manchester and Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills.

This offensive on the part of the Millowners, had been anticipated by Strikers for some time past, but inquiries made reveal that a General Lock-out of all the Mills in Bombay is not being seriously contemplated.

Meanwhile, the Strike situation is unchanged and workers are firm.

Controversy In Committee

The Strike Committee is for the present, engaged in a furious controversy on the question, whether moderate Labour-Leaders, like Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, should be invited to be members of the Committee.

It appears, a small section of the Committee favour this move. This section hopes that an entente with the right wing Labour Group will give a further momentum to the Strike and will also remove the allegation that the present Strike is engineered by the Communists.

Joshi Ready

Interviewed, Mr. N. M. Joshi said that, he would gladly join the Strike Committee and assist in its conduct, provided some of the terms that he has communicated to the Strike Committee, are accepted by it.

The Strike Committee is considering these terms at a meeting, which has been convened for Wednesday evening.

Five Arrests

Two Strike-leaders and three other Strikers were arrested by the Police on Wednesday.

The arrests included Gangaram Palandi, a Labour-leader, who is alleged to have delivered an inflammatory speech, Mr. Nabiullah, a member of the Strike Committee, whose arrest took place at Madanpura, and three Strikers, arrested by the De Lisle Road Police, for alleged intimidation of Blacklegs.

LABOUR ACCUSED ON HUNGER STRIKE

Alleges Bad Treatment In Jail Before Magistrate

As a protest against his unsatisfactory treatment, while in jail custody, as an under-trial, Sadasiva Ramachandra Tawde, arrested on a charge of making an objectionable speech on May Day went on hunger-strike for the last three days.

The above statement was made by Mr. C.S. Vyas, defence counsel, before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, when the case against the above accused was taken up for hearing.

The defence counsel stated that three days ago, his client was given only bread and salt as food, which he refused to take. He further stated that, his client had decided not to touch food and continue his hunger-strike until his grievances were redressed and an enquiry into the conduct of the jail authorities was held.

The Magistrate observed that the question was completely in the hands of the jail authorities and he himself was in no way concerned with the matter.

Charges of mischief by causing damage to property and incitement of public servants not to discharge their duties, were framed by the Magistrate against the accused.

Mr. Chelashanker Vyas appeared for the accused, while the prosecution-case was conducted by Mr. Velker.

STRIKE SITUATION NORMAL

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 30.

An unconfirmed report from the Singareni Collieries where workers went on strike last Tuesday states that the situation now is normal, strikers having resumed work from Sunday on the assurance that their grievance regarding wage cuts would be sympathetically considered.—A. P.

EUROPEANS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Claim They Were Tricked Into Chinese Prison

NANKING, (By Mail).

A European and his wife, who have been on hunger strike on eight occasions, and on whose behalf about twenty appeals have been made, are still in prison at Nanking.

Their last hunger strike lasted nearly a month, and very nearly cost them their lives.

The couple are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Noulens, also known as Ruegg, who were sentenced to death in August, 1932, for their alleged Communist propaganda activities in China. Later, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. The couple were arrested in the International Settlement in Shanghai but were turned over to the Chinese military forces and taken to Nanking.

They were tried in the Kiangsi High Court in Shanghai. They claim that they were tricked into prison by promises of immediate release after the trial if they made no defence.

Since their imprisonment, their friends have made many appeals on their behalf. These so far have come to nothing, owing they allege, to "red tape" and the apparently insuperable difficulty of finding the "competent" authority to deal with the appeals.

Chinese officials, however, claim that the Noulens were fairly tried by a competent court.

Noulens is Swiss by birth and was the head of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, a "left-wing" organisation.

BOMBS FOUND IN SWEEPER'S HOUSE

AMRITSAR, May. 30.

Twelve country-made bombs are reported to have been recovered from the house of a sweeper of village Manan, by the police at Jhabbal.

Teju, the informer and Gaman, the sweeper have been taken into custody.—United Press.

DELHI HAS WELCOME SHOWER AFTER HEAT WAVE

NEW DELHI, May 29.

After a spell of heat wave there came a respite yesterday evening when Delhi experienced stormy conditions followed by a slight shower which caused considerable fall in temperaature. The highest temperature recorded this season was 112.2 deg. (on Saturday last). —A. P.

Mysterious Disappearance Of Young Girl

RAWALPINDI, May 29.

Following yesterday's alleged attempted kidnapping of three young girls a complaint was lodged with the police to-day of the mysterious disappearance of another young girl student. The child who was studying in the sixth class of a local girls school was left at the school yesterday morning by her father, but she did not return home. Vigorous search has been organised by the relatives and police parties.—A.P.

MORE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE IN KURLA

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 30.

The attendance in the Swadeshi Mill again declined this morning to 540, showing a decrease of 29 in the number of operatives over yesterday's figure.

About 600 strikers were present at the meeting held last evening, when Mr. B. Kulkarni and other Bombay Labour leaders spoke on the strike situation.

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